

**ILLINOIS
DUSABLE
EDITION**

The Worker

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Transit Baron Swindle Hit

— See Back Page —



The belongings of Harvey Clark, Negro war vet, go up in flames at the house in Cicero, Chicago suburb, to which the Clarks had just moved. Police stood by and watched as the mob hurled the Clark possessions from the window and set them afire.

DEMAND FULL SAFETY FOR NEGRO FAMILY IN CICERO

CHICAGO.—The family of Harvey E. Clark Jr., is going back into Cicero—to lie there in peace. That determination was expressed in the face of the pressure by local, county and state authorities to make the Clark

case a clear-cut victory for hoodlums who staged a week-long spree of mob violence and destruction at the intended home of the Negro war veteran.

In a series of rallies held here on the South Side, Negro and white citizens backed up the right of the Clarks to their Cicero home.

SPEAKING AT the United Packinghouse Workers' center last Sunday, Sidney Williams, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League, declared that there can be no settlement in court which could possibly pay for the destruction of democracy in Cicero.

"I don't care if we collect a million dollars in damages," he said. "Unless the Clarks are restored to their home, we will have lost this battle."

As an ominous quiet settled over Cicero, Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson ordered a sharp reduction in the force of 500 militiamen who had been able to restore order in the area with the greatest difficulty.

HOODLUM elements who led the racist assault openly declared that they were just waiting for the withdrawal of the troops in order to resume the mob violence which turned the Clarks' apartment, the building and the area



RUSSELL LASLEY

around it into a scene of hideous destruction.

The White Circle League began Monday to rekindle the mob action. Although the organization has supposedly been outlawed in the courts, its chieftain, Joseph Bearharnais, appeared Monday in Cicero and issued hate-inciting leaflets.

Bearharnais and his aides distributed inflammatory material at the courthouse, where more than 100 participants in rioting appeared for trial. The White Circle League's leaflets urged, "Keep

Cicero White!"

MEANWHILE, a rally of some 2,000 people Monday night at the Metropolitan Community Church condemned the mob assault and raised funds to pay for the property losses sustained by the Clark family and for a legal fight.

George N. Leighton, attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, outlined the legal battle to prosecute the mobsters and public officials and policemen who condoned the racist violence. Leighton demanded that the National Guard be kept on the scene "for two years if necessary."

Walter White, NAACP leader, pledged help from federal authorities in maintaining order in Cicero.

AL BENSON, radio broadcaster and producer, called a mass rally for Thursday at the packinghouse union center. Benson, who bears the honorary title of "Mayor of Bronzeville," demanded that the Clarks be fully protected in their new home "if it takes the militia a lifetime to do it."

He spoke at the rally called by the UPWA District One, challenging those who have tried to divide the fight in defense of the Clarks by claiming that the Communist Party "is stirring up the

(Continued on Page 8)

'Peace Can Be Won'--Lightfoot

CHICAGO.—"The will of the people of the United States and of the world for peace will assert itself and win out against every attempt by Wall Street generals and diplomats to block peace in Korea," declared Claude Lightfoot, Executive Secretary of the Communist Party of Illinois in a statement this week.

Mr. Lightfoot's statement, which is "an appeal to Communists, progressives and all men and women of good will," continues: "The shameful and unpopular war against the people of Korea, long condemned by decent humanity at home and abroad, has every likelihood of being brought to a halt, provided the forces of peace and democracy do not relax."

"It is most urgent that the demands of the people for a truce and a peaceful settlement, including withdrawal of all foreign troops, free and unhampered democratic elections, withdrawal of U. S. armed forces from Formosa and seating of New China be pressed forward with greater vigor."

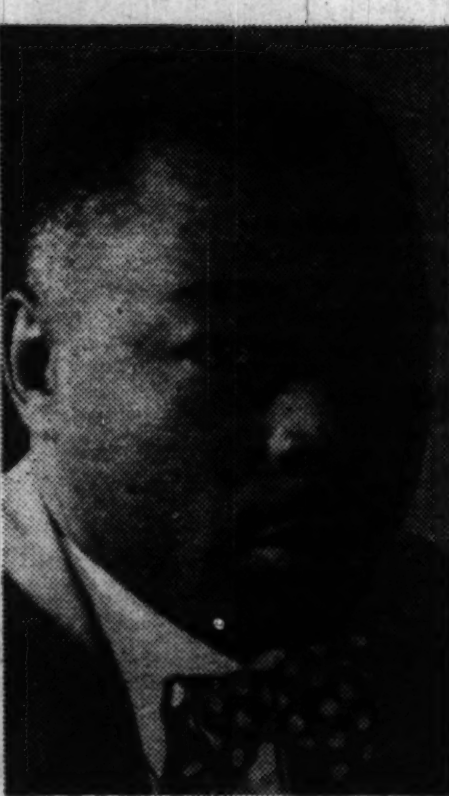
"PEACE IN KOREA cannot be taken for granted, it must still be fought for. We must particularly be wary of Administration efforts

to draw out peace talks into 1952 and to use them for new acts of war provocation."

"Even before a peace settlement has been worked out, Truman has called for more armaments and higher taxes. It is obvious that an end to the shooting in Korea will not, of course, bring an end to the mad plans of American monopolists to corner for themselves the air, land and seas of the entire world. Even as they are forced into peace talks in Korea they plan for new adventures wherever oil, metals, rubber are to be found."

"It is all the more urgent, therefore, that the peace movement in all its forms, be energetically and quickly widened and developed."

"THE BITTER fruits of a reactionary foreign policy are showing up in a bumper crop at home. They are seen in the growing assaults upon the living conditions of the millions of laboring folk of our state and land. Under the guise of 'national emergency,' the wolves of Wall Street are fattening their profit-swollen bellies by tearing and ripping at the wages of workers, housewives' pocket-books, children's street-car fares, while throwing the tax-burdens



CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

for the phony emergency on the backs of these same oppressed millions.

"With victory in Korea for the peace forces within grasp, the people now have a new opportunity to demand relief from oppressive burdens. The demands of organized labor for an end to the 'national emergency,' for price

controls, against any new tax increases on low-income groups, and for substantial wage increases, merit the support of all decent Americans."

"I have no doubt that Communists, as always, will be found in the forefront of the fight for these urgent needs of the people."

"WHAT KOREA has meant for the Negro people has been amply demonstrated in the Chicago area in the one year since Truman sent troops to intervene in that far-off land. There have been more attacks against the Negro people of this county in the last six months than in any similar period for many years past."

"The disgraceful attacks upon Dr. Julian in Oak Park, the Clark family in Cicero, the Negro postal worker in South Chicago who found the house he had been building burned to the ground, the attack on the home of a Lithuanian worker because he housed Negro peace delegates, and many other 'incidents' too numerous to mention—they all add up to one pattern."

"A foreign policy directed towards subjugating and oppressing other nations and peoples, including the colored peoples of

Asia and Africa, cannot but give free reign to White Circle League-KKK-white supremacist forces at home."

"We join with the growing numbers of decent people and organizations in demanding that the federal government enforce all federal statutes protecting the right of the Clark family to live in Cicero and that the ringleaders of the anti-Negro mob be punished."

"We call upon all Communists to redouble their work to defend the civil rights of the Negro people, as well as of other minority groups; to press forward relentlessly the fight for equal rights in all fields of constructive human endeavor; and to build and strengthen the civil rights organizations of the people."

"THE PERSECUTION of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, of Dashiell Hammett and other prominent and respected Americans because of their fight for peace and democratic rights proves what Eugene Dennis and our imprisoned Communist leaders have warned about—the attack upon the Communists is always the prelude to and the pretext for the attack upon all forces and organizations which

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CICERO LIFE

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SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1951

254

OFFICE 234 W. 2ND ST.
NEWSPAPER OFFICE 2134 LOMBARD

The Racial Issue

Efforts by a Negro family to move into an apartment building at 19th st. and Lombard ave. have aroused the community to a fever pitch. In today's Letters column a reader contends that the white people need a spokesman who can convince the nation that racial segregation must be practiced.

We do not believe that the people behind the present campaign to move a colored family into Cicero are any less bigoted than those who would deny the Negroes entrance. They see only their side of the case, and they persist in moving colored people into areas where they are not wanted. White people will not move into colored

THESE ARE SAMPLES of the kind of hate-inciting articles which appeared in the columns of "The Cicero Life" two days before the outbreak of mob violence at the apartment of a Negro family who tried to move into the Lily-white town last week.

To the Editor:
I have no right to tell you how I think it is time someone began to champion the cause of white people in racial controversies. It is noteworthy that Gov. James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, has the courage to come out and say that he is for segregation of white and colored children in school.

Haven't we any rights under the Constitution? Does the 14th Amendment mean we can have pig pens, glue factories and garbage dumps on Austin Blvd.? Do we want jitney cabs running up and down 22nd st.?

The letter I read in the July 1 issue of The LIFE in the "Letters to the Editor" column is the first article that I have read in your newspaper, and it was a good one. We don't want a Harlem in Cicero.

W. J. S.
(Name withheld by request)

What's Behind Mob Violence in Cicero?

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—The explosion of mob violence in Cicero didn't "just happen." The powder-keg was the situation in Cicero itself—a jimcrow town, a town notorious for 30 years as the stronghold of the Capone Syndi-

cate, a wide open town dominated politically by vice and gambling interests, an open-shop town where anti-union industrialists have readily found the police and gangster forces available for strikebreaking.

The fuse was a chain of anti-

Negro riots which have rocked the Chicago area for five years—Fernwood Park, Airport Homes, the Johnson case, Peoria St., Emerald Ave., and the case of Dr. Percy Julian in Oak Park.

The touch-off was the special handiwork of the White Circle League, which has made Cicero a base of operations for more than a year.

As the all-important background for the Cicero events is the war hysteria, the chauvinist hatred of "non-whites" engendered by U. S. imperialist adventures against the Koreans and other colored peoples.

SINCE THE beginning of World War II, large numbers of Negro workers have been commuting into Cicero plants. A high degree of unity has developed among Negro and white workers, providing the basis for strong unions in many shops.

On the other hand, the Cicero employers have used every trick in the book to crack that unity. Bitter strike struggles, for example, the UE Elkay strike of April, 1949, were provoked by the employers in order to smash the unions and restore jimcrow in the shops.

THESE ARE SOME of the chief elements in the Cicero situation. They help explain why it was that highly-organized mob action was unloosed on Tuesday, July 10. They showed what powered the savagery of the mob which broke into the apartment of Harvey E. Clark, Jr., turned it into a shambles, threw the belongings out the windows, made a bonfire of the furniture and proceeded to set fire to the building.

At no time was the Clark family living in the 19th St. apartment. Nevertheless, the mob was being guided toward the kind of show of violence designed to have an effect far beyond the besieged apartment itself.

Shortly before the outbreak, the White Circle League chieftain, Joseph Beauharnais, moved into the situation. He boldly announced his arrival to the town authorities, declaring that he was launching a drive to bring members into his Klan organization.

BEAUHARNAIS has had supporters in the town for more than a year. On May 12, 1950, he called a meeting in Cicero, ex-

CHARGE 'CICERO LIFE' MOVES TO FRAME WORKER REPORTER

CHICAGO.—A frameup plot against the Daily Worker, in connection with the Cicero mob violence, was exposed this week in the beginning of legal action against the newspaper The Cicero Life.

The Cicero paper carried an article which purported to quote the Cicero police as saying that the Daily Worker representative aided in inciting the mob violence.

In its report on the actions of the racist hoodlums at the apartment building rented by Harvey E. Clark, The Cicero Life declared:

"According to police, there was a representative of the Daily Worker, Communist newspaper, telling the police they were doing a good job."

IN A REGISTERED letter to John P. Kubik, publisher of the Berwyn, Stickney and Cicero Life papers, Carl Hirsch, Daily Worker reporter here, demanded that the paper publish a retraction. Hirsch said that a libel suit would be filed against The Cicero Life.

Wrote Hirsch: "The report in your paper was a contemptible act which can in no way be dismissed as 'inaccurate reporting.' It was, in fact, a deliberate attempt to lay the basis for a frameup against me personally and my paper.

"Furthermore, it was a crude effort to conceal and shield the real culprits in the outrageous events which took place in Cicero."

HIRSCH also pointed out that The Cicero Life had clearly helped instigate the disgraceful racist attacks in material which it printed two days before the outbreak.

Hirsch cited the record of the Daily Worker in fighting jimcrow as well as the struggle carried on by the paper against mob violence in the entire chain of similar anti-Negro attacks which have taken place in the Chicago area and throughout the nation.

The story in The Cicero Life was seen as a fantastic effort to use the anti-Communist hysteria in order to cover up the failure of authorities to catch the inciters of the violence in Cicero.

THE HEARST PAPER in Chicago, the Herald-American, last Saturday ran a red banner headline, declaring, "Hunt Reds in Cicero Clash." The story declared that acting state attorney Edwin T. Breen "ordered his investigators to seek a link between the disorders and organized subversive groups."

The paper also quoted the reply of Lawrence J. Miller, assistant U. S. District Attorney who was asked if he knew of any "Communist activity" in the area. Said Miller: "I strongly suspect that is an element, but I don't know."

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Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

Circle News, organ of the notorious White Circle League.

THE PATTERN of mob violence which was unfolded in Cicero has become damnably familiar in this area. The gathering of the mob, the use of teen-agers for much of the dirty work, the rock barrage, followed by arson. This was the sequence at the Johnson home on St. Lawrence Ave., the Peoria St. attacks, the recent assault at 3437 S. Emerald St., where Negro delegates to the American Peace Congress were housed.

IT WAS the Cicero police chief, Ervin Konoesky, who opened the attack on the Clark family when they first appeared at the apartment on June 8.

"The first I knew of the police chief's presence," Clark said later, "was when I felt a violent kick from the rear. He behaved like a madman."

"We aren't going to allow n...s to live here," the Clarks were told. The Cicero police department proved that it was ready to back up this stand with force and violence.



BEAUHARNAIS

plaining that the town suited him "because no Negroes are allowed to live in Cicero."

The meeting was held at the Liberty Hall, 1041 S. 49th Court, Cicero, a hall from which he was subsequently barred when this paper explained the purposes of the organization to the management.

Close to 100 people showed up at the meeting, including Cicero realtors, members of a landlords' "improvement" association. Beauharnais gave his usual spiel about white supremacy and the need for building the White Circle League "to champion the cause of white people."

THIS IDENTICAL language turned up in an anonymous "letter to the editor" which appeared in "The Cicero Life," leading local newspaper, on July 8, 1951. That was two days before the mob attacked the Clark home.

In that same issue of "Cicero Life" was an editorial which purported to see a plot among some people "who persist in moving colored people into areas where they are not wanted."

Now, "The Cicero Life," one of the "Life" newspapers which are published in Stickney and Berwyn, owns the Click Printing Co., 2144 S. Kedzie. It was this company which also printed the White

The WHITE CIRCLE NEWS
VOICE OF THE WHITE PEOPLE IN AMERICA!

"Dedicated to protect and maintain the Dignity, Social Edicts, Customs, Heritage and Rights of the White Race in America."

SUITE 1202 • 10 N. CLARK STREET CHICAGO 2, ILL.
VOL. I NO. 1 CHICAGO, ILL. 254 JULY 8, 1950 PRICE 15 CENTS

White Circle Organ Printed in Shop Owned by 'The Cicero Life'

CHICAGO.—Next to union label on printed matter there appears the number of the print shop where it was produced.

On the masthead of "The Cicero Life" (top of page) appears the number "254." That same number appears on the masthead of "The White Circle News," organ of the Klan-like White Circle League (see above).

Shop number "254" is the Click Printing Co., 2144 S. Kedzie. This company is owned by the "Life" papers of Cicero, Berwyn and Stickney.

In the last issue of "White Circle News," its publisher wrote: "We will fight to preserve our neighborhoods and social institutions and we will keep them white, and we'll die if necessary, to keep them white!"

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Ask Court Throw Out Case In Pittsburgh Frameup Trial

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS attorney John T. McTernan compared the Pittsburgh "sedition" trial last week to the persecutions of the Quakers, who eventually found a haven in Pennsylvania nearly three centuries ago.

The Quakers of old, like Andy Onda and James Dolson today, were accused of wanting to "overthrow" the government, although neither said anything about it.

The Quakers, said McTernan, were arrested because they refused to doff their hats to government officials. The courts ruled that this revealed a lack of respect to the government, and thus indicated a desire to "overthrow" the same government.

The charges against Communists, who talked peace, civil rights and the advantages of a Socialist system over capitalism, are just a fantastic, the attorney pointed out.

McTernan was closing an argument on a defense motion to throw out the frameup indictments and the shoddy, witchhunting "evidence" in the case.

*

GILBERT HELWIG, Assistant District Attorney, in his reply to McTernan's motion that the defendants had never advocated any specific act of violence.

And in the nearly seven months of this trial no single stoolpigeon witness has alleged that the defendants or the Communist Party is advocating any specific act of violence.

Helwig vaguely charged, however, that the Communists had the seditious "intent" to perpetrate such acts of violence at one unspecified time in the revolutionary future.

The prosecutor therefore argued that Onda and Dolson—as Communist Party spokesmen in Pittsburgh—should be sent to the penitentiary now.

Helwig seeks to build up this case by making inferences from words and phrases torn out of context from the Marxist classics by the witchhunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno, the state's self-styled "expert" on Marxism-Leninism.

*

HELWIG asserted in the seventh month of the trial that the District Attorney's office would apply what he called the "rule of reason" in "sedition" prosecutions. Under this so-called "rule of reason," the DA would treat the same political utterances differently on different occasions. They would prosecute only when they considered such prosecutions necessary.

McTernan replied that this so-called "rule of reason" turned the prosecutor into an official censor of free speech. It permitted the District Attorney to shut men's mouths as he desired. No one could tell what utterances might bring prosecution. And the First Amendment to the U. S. Constitution would lie shattered and dead.

The Civil Rights Congress spent much of its time in a masterly analysis of the Marxist classics that the prosecution has introduced as "evidence" of "sedition."

These books were introduced into evidence in toto and their contents must be considered as a whole, the attorney pointed out. And he showed by quotations and summaries that the great Marxist teachers urged winning the masses of the toilers by tactics of peaceful persuasion. And McTernan quoted the Communist Party Constitution's clauses providing for the expulsion of advocates of force and violence.

WINS FIGHT FOR HER LIFE



Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, 23, is wheeled from Chicago's Michael Reese Hospital for the first time since she was frozen to a body temperature of 64 degrees last winter. She survived after losing a leg, a foot and a hand by amputation. She is shown on her way to a church benefit to raise money to buy her artificial limbs.

STEVE NELSON RAPS MOVE TO HIKE BAIL TO \$50,000

PITTSBURGH, Penna.—Steve Nelson, Spanish Civil War veteran and Communist organizer, Friday accused Judge Michael A. Musmanno of seeking to make political capital for his election campaign in his effort to have the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania increase Nelson's bail to \$50,000. In Nelson's petition to the court to retain present bail, Attorneys John T. McTernan, Basil R. Politt and Hymen Schlesinger call Musmanno an "interloper and officious intermeddler." The red-baiting judge has made a career of hounding Communist leaders for their loyalty to the working class and the struggle for peace.

Musmanno is demanding that the Supreme Court raise Steve Nelson's bail to the astronomical sum of \$50,000 so that he can use this issue in his campaign for Supreme Court Judge. Last year, when Musmanno was running for Lieutenant Governor, he raided the Party offices here, removed progressive literature and instituted the trial of Steve Nelson, Andy Onda and Jim Dolson on phony "sedition" charges. He lost that election, but apparently remains convinced that more red-baiting will win him the Democratic designation in the July 25 primary.

Nelson is still recuperating from severe injuries sustained in an automobile accident last May, but Musmanno wants him in jail where the CP leader cannot obtain the special medical attention he requires for recovery. The defense petition points out that Nelson does not have funds sufficient to meet higher bail and that to grant Musmanno's petition would be tantamount to jailing him.

Frustrated in its efforts to get a speedy conviction of Nelson, the prosecution is ignoring all legal and constitutional restrictions in order to convict working-class



STEVE NELSON

leaders Onda and Dolson. It announced in today's trial session that Dolson and Onda didn't look like the caricatures of reactionary cartoonists, that they even might sincerely believe that they were fighting for the good of humanity, but that they should be jailed for 20 years anyhow because otherwise they would be free to convince others of the correctness of Marxist-Leninist ideology.

YEAR'S WAGE: \$464

In South Carolina some teachers received an annual salary of \$464 in 1950.

EXPORTS DROP

1950 U. S. exports declined 17.3 percent compared with the 1949 figure.

DO NOT VOTE

In the 1950 elections, only 42 million out of some 97 million who were eligible went to the ballot boxes.

UNION WARNS WILL STRIKE AGAINST CHRYSLER SPEEDUP

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT

PRESSURE of rank and file CIO United Auto Workers membership for action to combat speedup has finally evoked a threat from the UAW leaders to Chrysler Corporation that strikes will take place in any and all of the company's plants upon presentation by workers of speedup beews.

Norman Matthews, Chrysler UAW director, charged that the corporation was sweating additional production out of the workers because of the 4-cent annual improvement raise.

Layoffs are not resulting in a corresponding drop in production. For example, in the last layoffs at Warren-DeSoto Chrysler, manpower was cut 20 percent. But production was cut back only 3½ percent. This is the pattern all over as layoffs throw thousands on the streets and speeds up those left in the shops.

*

UNEMPLOYED try and keep body and soul together on \$27 a week unemployment compensation for six months. By the end of August Michigan is expected to have 140,000 idle. Ernest Breech, Ford vice president, predicts it will be 1953 before the "defense" program will be working.

Particularly acute is the economic conditions of the Negro people. Victims of the last to be hired, first to be fired discrimination policy. Thousands of Negro workers with short seniority have been among the first to be laid off. It's

almost impossible for them to get factory jobs since 89 percent of Michigan bosses when they ask the United States Employment Services ask for "white only." These estimates were given at a UAW-FEPC conference several months ago by a spokeswoman for the Compensation Commission.

*

MATTHEWS told a U. S. Senate Investigating Committee investigating steel shortages here that the Chrysler Corp. was building parallel plants throughout the nation and workers here will remain idle a long time.

He said that 50,000 were laid off in Detroit's East Side auto plants in June and another 50,000 before May 1. Matthews revealed the anti-union character of the company's moves by quoting a statement they made to him saying, "we don't want to put all our eggs in one basket." Corporations like Ford, GM and Chrysler are thus revealed to be using the war situation to break up great concentrations of workers here who are unionized. That together with speedup of those still working may see big strikes in auto in the days ahead. The UAW threat to Chrysler is a beginning.

Sweetheart Soap Co. Lathers Up Filthy Tale of 'Saboteurs'

To the Editor:

SWEETHEART SOAP is sponsoring a radio serial with its locale in the region of Illinois.

Its unusually sugary idealization of "patriotic" hoodlumism, that is, of actually fascist hoodlumism, demands to be exposed to the decent people of Illinois, and protested by them.

The serial is called, "The Woman in My House." It invents a tale about murderous saboteurs in the industries of Gary, Indiana. Red-blooded Americans from suburban homes are encouraged by the FBI to go to Gary in the dead of night to catch the invented saboteurs at their saboteuring.

The red-blooded Americans kill a saboteur, but then have to flee with one of their own number seriously wounded. He is secretly

brought back to a suburban home to be nursed by a pretty girl from another suburban home.

The saboteurs would break into a hospital and murder him, if he were brought to a hospital. The FBI gives secret permission to a doctor to ignore the legal requirement of reporting the gun-wound of the red-blooded hero, and making known that he had killed a man.

Exactly this combination of lurid invention, and idealization of "patriotic" hoodlumism, prepared the way in Germany for the gradual organization of the "storm troops," and the final use of them by Big Business to clamp fascism on the German nation.

The serial emits its sugared slow poison from WMAQ at 3:45 p.m. W. ROXBURY.

English Language Paper to Be Circulated Widely in the USSR

The Moscow diplomatic corps was reported as speculating animatedly today on the significance of a new Soviet magazine which, according to the consensus of observers, is designed to ease the tension between the East and the West. This was reported in the press association dispatches from Moscow yesterday.

The English language magazine, "News," was launched with a mission of bringing about a closer understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States and Great Britain.

The twice-a-month "News" was assured of enormous circulation inside the Soviet Union. All newspapers displayed prominently an announcement of its debut by the official Tass news agency. That item in thousands of newspapers and on radio networks will make the publication known to virtually all Soviet readers.

The Soviet press published the highlights of the first number of the "News," together with quotes from an editorial entitled "Key to International Security." The editorial said:

"The key lies in the solution of the problem of international collaboration, and, above all, collaboration between the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies on the one hand and the Anglo-Saxon countries on the other."

It also cited Alexander Trovansky, former Soviet Ambassador to Washington, on the historic friendship between Russia and the United States, and Dmitri Shostakovich, one of Russia's most noted composers, on the American people's aspirations for peace.

The nationwide publicity given the magazine guaranteed a mass circulation.

Millions of Soviet citizens know or at least can read English, which is taught in all schools, elementary to the highest.

Instruction in foreign languages as a required subject begins with the third year in the primary schools. The choice is among English, French and German, which, with other languages, are taught in the secondary and higher institutions.

Open Fight for Pay Boost in Packing

CHICAGO.—The CIO Packinghouse Workers this week opened their fight for general wage increases and other improvements in the contracts with the packers, which expire Aug. 11. UPWA president Ralph Helstein announced the union's demands, which will be another major effort to crack through the wage freeze, following the union's successful fight for a nine-cent boost this Spring.

Representing 150,000 workers, the union will also fight for a \$3,000 minimum yearly wage in the industry, affecting one-third of the workers who are now below that level.

HELSTEIN said the union is "determined to secure for the packinghouse workers a steady income throughout the year and wipe out forever the hardships of layoffs and unemployment that continually plague them."

"In addition to improving the wage scales in the industry," Helstein noted, "the yearly wage will correct some long-standing inequalities in the industry."

These include: (1) eliminating unjustified wage differences between men and women workers and between geographic areas, and (2) eliminate problems of wage inequities between plants.

HELSTEIN pointed out the average packinghouse worker in the common labor classification earned \$2,280 in the past year.

Adding the nine cents an hour across-the-board increase recently approved by the Wage Stabilization Board, the common labor earnings will reach \$2,443 a year. "This is still substantially below the minimum needs for adequate living," Helstein asserted.

OTHER UNION DEMANDS will include:

1.—A social service fund whereby the companies are to contribute monthly a fixed amount per employee to establish a community center in each packing area to provide medical and legal services, social benefits and recreation.

2.—A cost of living bonus to be paid each employee each month to compensate for rises in living costs for that month over an agreed base period. The amount of bonus is to be calculated by comparing the latest figure available in an acceptable cost of living index with the living costs during the base period. This is not the same as an escalator since the annual wage demand, or the wage rates, are not affected by the bonus.

3.—Union shop provisions are to be included in the contracts requiring all employees of a particular company to become members of the UPWA within 30 days after hiring or after the effective date of the contract, whichever is the later. This is subject to winning union shop elections where necessary.

THERE'LL BE SOME CHANGES MADE ON CTA, PUBLIC VOWS

By GUNNAR LEANDER

CHICAGO.—The clear outlines of the CTA swindle emerged from the hearings on a fare increase which may prove to be suicide for CTA as we now know it.

What the hearings proved were the following facts:

1. That the wages paid to transit workers, including projected increases, are a fake and a lame alibi for the highest city transit rates in the world.

2. That far from being "public ownership," the CTA is a private autocracy, controlled by the bankers and operated by highly-paid front-men whose salaries are twice as high as the officials of the biggest publicly-owned enterprises in the nation.

3. That there is an overwhelming majority of Chicagoans who are ready to stand up and fight for the complete revision of CTA, with many of them prepared for a boycott if necessary.

It was the Rev. Armand Guerrero, pastor of the Mayfair Methodist Church, who stood up the CTA board's farcical hearing and challenged its "dishonest statistics."

Rev. Guerrero charged the CTA board with fraud in using transit wages as an excuse for raising fares.

The warning that riders may resort to ox-carts if necessary came from Ald. Benjamin Becker (40th Ward), who stated that "we face the very real possibility in Chicago of an unorganized and perhaps spontaneous boycott of necessary transportation facilities."

One of labor's spokesmen, Sidney L. Ordower, representing the Chicago Council for Labor Unity, got to the nub of the problem in

pointing out that CTA is in the stranglehold of bankers who own \$105,000,000 in gilt-edged bonds with a prior claim on more than \$4,000,000 a year in interest.

These bankers have milked close to \$20,000,000 out of CTA since it was organized in 1947—a sum which would more than solve the current financial problems of the transit system.

It was clear also that revision in the Illinois legislature is the long-range answer for what ails the CTA, while immediate relief may yet be secured through a mass-action fight.

That kind of action was being undertaken here by many labor and civic groups, in petitions, postcards, delegations and protests directed to Mayor Kennelly and Gov. Stevenson.

Both of them are on the spot in this crisis. Stevenson has a brother banker on the CTA board in the person of John S. Miller, who sat together with Stevenson as co-directors of Chicago National Bank.

Kennelly appointed CTA board chairman Ralph Budd. Another board member is William W. McKenna, Kennelly's secretary. In addition, Kennelly must now appoint another board member to fill a vacancy.

William Miller, Progressive Party state director, this week raised the demand on the Mayor for the appointment of a "straphangers' representative" to the board.

He pointed out that straphangers are likely to act on their own in a way that might end the existence of CTA as a coupon-clipper's dream and a car-rider's nightmare.



BECKER



ORDOWER

Win 2-Month Chrome Strike

CHICAGO.—The 140 workers at the Chromium Corp. were battling the wage freeze to win in their paychecks the eight-cent pay boost they won on paper after a two-month strike.

The workers, members of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Local 758, settled last week for the eight cents across the board plus improved vacations and other benefits. The increase is entirely beyond the 10 percent "allowed" by the wage freeze formula.

Local union Business Manager James Pinta told of the local's plans to take the case first to the regional wage stabilization office and then, if necessary, to Washington.

Demand Safety

(Continued from Page 1)

trouble. "Don't be misled," he declared. He pointed to collusion with the mobsters of Cook County and Cicero administrations, "and the Communist Party controls neither one of them."

AMONG the speakers at the large rally were Sam Parks and Pete Brown, packinghouse union leaders; Aaron Bindman, longshoremen's union official who was victimized by mob violence on Peoria St., and Mrs. Betty Smith, who told of the attempts to evict her family from their apartment on Drexel Blvd.

Mrs. Smith said she is an expectant mother, "but I will not bring another child into this world without fighting to see to it that this kind of mob violence is ended."

Oscar Brown, Jr., distinguished radio commentator, presided at the meeting. He introduced Russell Lasley, international vice-president of the UPWA, who charged authorities here with coddling the mobsters.

"A slap on the wrist by law enforcement forces has been the incentive for better organized and more destructive attacks on the civil rights of minorities," he said.

FROM SIDNEY WILLIAMS of the Urban League came a strong plea for the unity of the Negro people, together with their white allies, in their fight against mob violence.

"Every decency is under attack in America today," he said, "by people who want to transform this country into what Hitler made of Germany."

"Our work is undone until the Clarks have been restored to their home."



news reel

IN HIS lengthy 12-page summary of the recent Illinois Legislature, Gov. Stevenson devoted one little paragraph to what was undoubtedly the most important bill which came before the session. "I was disappointed," he said, "that the General Assembly again failed to enact the so-called FEPC bill."

AS OF LAST WEEK, the average price of meat, poultry and fish in Chicago stood at 2.74 times as high as in the pre-World War II period. Have your wages gone up that much?

THE GLORIOUS Josephine Baker will make her last U.S. stop-over in Chicago on Aug. 21, appearing at two benefits for the Chicago Urban League. Then back to Paris.

UE LOCAL 1114 has brought a beautiful 73-acre camp site near Paw Paw, Mich. They plan to open it for at least a house-warming this season. But by next summer, it should be a favorite vacation spot for Chicago unionists and others.

AL BENSON, radio impresario, drew an ovation at the packinghouse center last Sunday with his outspoken remarks on the Cicero outrage. He said that FBI men called to tell him that the station on which he broadcasts, WGES, would be bombed unless he shuts up about Cicero. "My answer to them," said Benson, "is, 'Let the damn bombs fall!'"

BEFORE the city puts its signature to the new Illinois Bell Telephone franchise, we should get some guarantee that the phone company won't slug us with another rate boost.

What's On?

CHICAGO

CRC PICNIC Sunday, Aug. 12, Riverwood Grove, 6 miles east of Kankakee. One hour and 45 minutes drive in the country from Chicago over highway U.S. 54 to Kankakee, left on highway 17 to Riverwood. Tickets 25c per person, children under six free. Chance for valuable prizes with each admission ticket. Busses available for parties of 45 or more. Further information: CRC office, 608 S. Dearborn St. Phone Harrison 7-6391.

"ROAD TO LIFE," a revival, and Charlie Chaplin in "The Fireman." Friday, July 27 at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. 8:30 p.m. Admission 60c. Sponsored by Film Forum of Chicago.

ALL NATIONS FESTIVAL Saturday, Oct. 6 at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave. Cultural activities of all nations will be presented dealing with contributions of the foreign born as well as dramatizations. Arranged by Midwest Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born.

CLAUDE LIGHTWOOD: 'PEACE CAN BE WON'

(Continued from Page 1)

oppose the drive to war and fascism, which stand for peace and democracy. The renewed attacks upon the foreign-born further confirms this fact.

"American workers can expect their union leaders to be similarly attacked and persecuted. For you cannot remove the cornerstone of democracy and expect the rest of the structure to long remain undamaged."

"They began to hack away at that cornerstone with the Smith Act, the Taft-Hartley Act and the McCarran Act. With the infamous Vinson decision against the 11 Communist leaders, they removed that cornerstone entirely by making null and void the First Amendment to the Constitution."

"WE DO NOT now have fascism in the United States. And just as it is possible to prevent World War III, so, too, is it possible to prevent fascism from coming to power in our land. But this requires the most widespread unity in action to reverse the Vinson decision, to repeal the Smith Act, as well as to wipe off the statute books the infamous Taft-Hartley and

McCarran laws. The First Amendment must be restored if democracy is to survive!"

"As for the Communist Party, it can be counted on by the working class, the Negro people and all friends of peace and democracy, to continue to be in the forefront of the struggle for the peoples' needs despite any and all obstacles and difficulties."

"We reject the advice of so-called friends to conform to any fascist pattern by surrendering our program, principles and organization in favor of something that would be acceptable to the war-making, reactionary rulers in Washington."

"If the Communists abandon the right to their beliefs, then, indeed, all will be lost for our country. Defense and strengthening of the Communist Party, its principles and organization is a paramount essential for the defense and preservation of our country and all that is decent in it."

"WE ALSO REJECT the cries of the panic-mongers who would have us believe that all is lost, that possibilities for open, legal work no longer exist."

Certain it is that the war-mad imperialists are making new difficulties for our ability to function. But the Communist Party is one organization the existence of which does not depend on the will or whimsy of the exploiters."

Being entirely independent of, and in opposition to the capitalist class, the Communist Party is able to basically determine its own fate and destiny, in concert with the working class whose fundamental interests are opposed to those of the war-making capitalists. A real Communist Party is prepared to function under any conditions."

"I have confidence our Party organizations know how to reach and give leadership to the masses. I am confident that Communists will strengthen their clubs, will build their Party, will master the scientific theory of socialism, and will shake off all sectarian habits and methods holding us back from building the united front of the working class against war and fascism."

"THE WALL STREET imperialists are not invincible. They have been fought to a stalemate by for-

mer colonial peoples who have no advanced technology, but who, like our forebears at Valley Forge, had a just cause for which to fight."

"The Wall Street wolves howl and lash out in fury like wounded beasts. If they hurt now, in a Korea, imagine what fate awaits them should they attempt to go ahead with their fantastic plans to dominate the whole world!"

"But the American people cannot allow the money-men to drive us to such a catastrophe, for it would mean utter ruin for our country! We must prevent such a catastrophe befalling our land! We must stop the war-bound imperialists! We must change the present ruinous course of foreign policy to one of peace and friendship with the great peoples of the Soviet Union, China, the Eastern European democracies, the peoples of Asia and Africa!"

"We call upon all men and women of good will to join hands with us in a common fight for this great patriotic objective! We call upon all Communists to take their stations in this fight for our country and its future; to stand firm and to build and strengthen our Party."

THE CHICAGO FILM FORUM

Presents

'Road to Life'

Plus CHAPLIN'S

'The Fireman'

FRIDAY, JULY 27
8:30 P. M.

People's Auditorium

2457 W. Chicago Ave.

ADMISSION 60 CENTS

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DEARBORN.—The war policy of curtailment of materials for civilian production almost cost the lives of 10 Ford workers who were injured when an electric furnace exploded in Ford Rouge Jobbing Foundry on July 6.

To get materials for war, the company now reclaims the mud from valve grinding. The mud was formerly disposed of. In the reclaiming process the mud is smelted down in electric furnaces at 3,000 degrees temperature. This extreme heat causes the furnace to become unsafe.

To show how much value Ford puts on a worker's life, here is the story of the explosion in the Jobbing Foundry, Department 6176.

One of the union departmental committeemen on July 5, called to

10 HURT IN BLAST AT FORD FOUNDRY

COMPANY IGNORED UNION WARNING, USED UNSAFE FURNACE

the attention of A. Purman, building superintendent, the condition of the furnace. The union committeeman said the furnace was unsafe. He said: "You must be quite a gambler to take such a chance." Purman said nothing was wrong and the furnace was in "good shape."

The furnace roof fell in the next day. When white hot metal hit water, a blast blew skylights and windows out and sent three workers to the hospital. Seven more were treated in the plant.

The crane operator, perched high above the furnace, saw the explosion from his cab, saw fire

catch onto his crane and was trapped inside. He was trapped in the blazing crane for 10 minutes before his fellow workers could get a ladder to his rescue. The company had all the ladders locked up. John Thompson, the crane operator, was calling for help all the time.

Here is some more on how the company saves money. The company had the furnace charged on the midnight shift although there is not a furnace crew on that shift. The usual practice is to have the furnace charged with furnacemen present to oversee the job. These furnacemen see that the roof is

not weakened by excessive heat and if it is they demand the company order the millwrights to put on a new roof. That takes a half a day. The company charged the furnace with no experienced union furnacemen around. Ford saved money because such workers get top wages.

When the dayshift workers came in Friday, July 6, the furnace was charged. When the roof caved in and crashed into the molten metal, it brought with it water pipes which, when they hit the heated metal, exploded and blew everything, furnace, bricks, metal, in all directions.

There you have it. The company reclaims the mud from valve grinding; that mud is melted down in furnaces because the materials are needed for Truman's war efforts. The company, profit hungry, refuses to take time for proper inspection of roofs of furnaces, or to listen when an experienced union furnaceman warns the furnace is unsafe.

To further squeeze profits, the company charges the furnace without experienced furnacemen around, because Ford has to pay them the highest rate. Total results: 10 workers injured, three seriously, still in the hospital. The company has slogans and signs all over the plant advocating health and safety as their motto.

Yeah, they are for health and safety when it doesn't cost money.

Demand Parley on Chrysler Speedup

HAMTRAMCK.—A meeting of Chrysler UAW stewards from all the company's Detroit plants met in Dodge local 3 hall last Thursday and unanimously agreed to demand from top UAW officials that a national conference of Chrysler shop leaders be called to beat back speedup.

This is the second main division of UAW workers that has called for national action on speedup. Ford Local 600 union officers, speaking through their president Carl Stellato, also demanded Walter Reuther and his Executive Board call a national conference of all UAW locals to discuss the 200,000 layoff of auto workers and increased speedup in the plants.

The shop stewards of Chrysler represented 60,000 workers. They were reported to have voted that if Reuther refuses any action, as he has done so far on the Ford request, then the Chrysler shop leaders will take matters into their own hands.

Stellato of Ford's also said some weeks ago that if Reuther did nothing about a national UAW conference of local unions, then

Ford Local 600 would call it. If Local 600 called even a meeting of Ford locals they could get representation from around 120,000 Ford workers.

The pressure is mounting for a showdown battle here on layoffs and speedup.

Meanwhile Chrysler Corporation taking full advantage of Reuther's do-nothing policy launches constant attacks on working conditions in the shops. At Plymouth the company provokes walkouts by firing a disabled worker who has twenty years seniority on the phony grounds that he is "unfit" to do the job.

At DeSoto plant the company demands increased production while laying off 24 percent of the workers. The increase demanded is 21 percent.

And at the giant Dodge main plant here of the lines being speeded the same week the company laid off 9,000 workers because of "lack of work", through "shortages". (See pages of Magazine section for a worker's letter on how speedup is effected at this Dodge plant.)

PEACE ADVOCATES PRESS FOR SPEEDY CEASE-FIRE IN KOREA

DETROIT.—The 400 delegates from Michigan who attended the Chicago Peace Congress are working in their organizations and communities to aid the ceasefire talks in Korea.

Michiganers were being urged to make known their demand that the talks be conducted in good faith and that their object include rapid withdrawal of all foreign troops from North and South

Korea.

Delegates were stressing the need to watch for war provocations in Europe to use up the vast war material being accumulated in this country. They emphasized the special dangers inherent in the re-armament and re-nazification of Western Germany.

All week, throughout the state, the delegates—as well as other fighters for peace—were urging citizens to send messages to President Truman, Senators Moody and Ferguson and their Congressmen on these life-and-death matters.

A report-back meeting of Detroit delegates last Thursday also urged emulation in Michigan of the magnificent unity among all races, political beliefs and creeds which characterized the Chicago parley.

CRC Protests FBI Harassing Citizens

Harassment and illegal entry into homes, places of business and employment of Detroiters by FBI agents was protested last week by the Civil Rights Congress of Michigan.

The pretext under which these citizens were seen, was the alleged search for the missing Communist victims of the Smith Act. The CRC warned of possible mass frameups and demanded the FBI cease their intimidation and illegal actions.

Arthur McPhaul, executive secretary of CRC, said: "We joined with the two dissenting Supreme Court Justices, Black and Douglas, in warning that this decision meant the destruction of the civil liberties of all the people."

"We strongly urge vigorous protests to President Truman and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath against harassment and intimidation of peaceful and law-abiding citizens. We believe that the overriding issue here is the reversal of the Smith Act decision. We call upon all citizens to demand of the President that a rehearing be granted."

REV. CHARLES A. HILL TO RUN FOR COMMON COUNCIL POST

DETROIT.—Rev. Charles A. Hill, Detroit's outstanding champion of labor and peace, last week filed for Common Council.

Rev. Hill, who was invited to address the 50,000-strong UAW Local 600's anniversary celebration because of his major role in helping to organize Ford workers, is pastor of the Hartford Ave. Baptist Church.

He has run for Council in previous years, each year building up more votes, until in 1949 he received some 120,000. It only takes about 20,000 more to win.

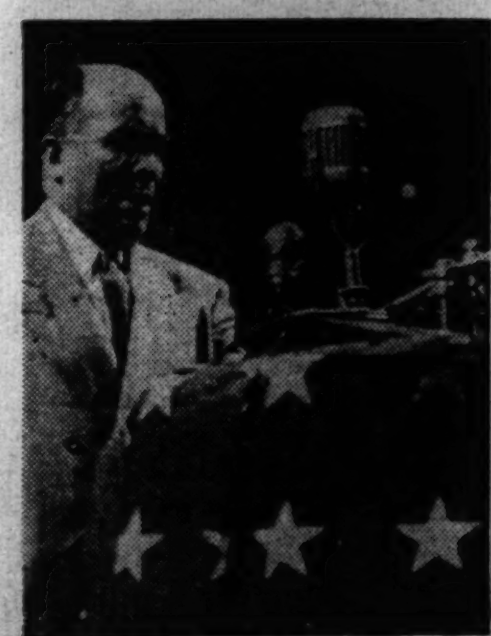
Rev. Hill has always greatly outdistanced any other Negro candidate—and more and more Detroiters are responding to the

appeal that there must be a representative of Detroit's large Negro population on the Council.

Rev. Hill will undoubtedly get considerable trade union endorsement, not only because of his fine record of assistance during the auto organizing days, but because his church has always championed the labor movement.

He deserves great credit for his work to win a city fair employment practices ordinance, and helped to secure the support of the important Baptist Ministers Conference, some 200-strong, to the Initiative Petition campaign for FEPC led by the Greater Detroit Negro Labor Council.

He has also won many support-



REV. CHARLES A. HILL

ers through his chairmanship of the Michigan Council for Peace, which is a leading force for a real settlement in Korea and friendship among all nations.

A "Hill for Council Club" has already been launched, with membership cards, at \$1, which read: "I pledge my loyal support for the election of Charles A. Hill to Council in '51."

Campaign workers meet every Friday at 8 p.m. at Civic Center, Erskine at John R. Onslow Parish is heading up the campaign. Campaign material and membership cards can be obtained at that time. Invitations for Rev. Hill to speak at trade unions and other groups are being sought.

Michigan Edition

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26

July 22, 1951
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Stellato Insists UAW Must Meet on Layoffs

DETROIT.—Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO, called upon the International officers of the UAW and president Walter Reuther to convene a national conference of UAW locals to halt mass unemployment of auto workers resulting from war economy.

Stellato pointed to the fact that 200,000 workers were being idled, that nothing was being done about their plight, and that it is time positive action started.

Reuther's office, as usual, had no comment. Stellato spoke of the severe hardship workers were already undergoing, receiving only \$27 a week for 26 weeks of unemployment compensation while the auto corporations piled up profits.

He repeated the local union's proposal of fighting in Washington for \$60 a week unemployment compensation for the duration of the layoffs which newspaper stories now predict will last for many months and which Ford vice president Ernest Breech says will go into 1953.

Stellato also demanded to know what Reuther was going to do about speedup. He concluded that it was time for certain labor leaders to get down to positive action—a national parley of all

UAW locals to tackle the rank-and-file's plight.

All Reuther is planning to do is send a delegation of officials to Washington to look for steel (!) for the auto manufacturers.

Meanwhile at least one-fifth of the 1,250,000 auto workers—whose hands, skill and sweat produced 24,569,500 cars since the end of World War II—are today barred from the plants.

The 35 percent cutback in steel is not the only reason these 200,000 to 250,000 workers are idle. Even with the cutback the industry can produce more cars than the people can afford to buy.

The layoffs—and there will be more are results of war-made overproduction, tremendous speedup, monopoly prices, wage freezes and rising taxes. Further, if an auto worker wants to buy a car, he has to put down three months' payment and finish paying in 15 months.

Proof of the lack of purchasing power among the workers here is contained in the July 13 issue of U. S. News and World Report, saying that the rate of layoffs rose in the auto industry from 19 per 1,000 in April to 36 per 1,000 in May.

What auto workers need obviously is not Reuther's handpicked delegations to Washington looking for steel. What the workers need is work at higher wages and as Pat Rice vice president of Ford Local 600 put it in his column in the July 7 Ford Facts, specifically, they need the 30 hour week at 40 hours pay.

He wrote that they need a substantial wage increase over and above that; they need a cutback in production standards of 10 to 20 percent: that the profit swollen corporation must be made to raise by 25 percent the amount of money the old age pensioners are getting.

ROMANIANS ENJOY NEW VACATION RESORTS



Thousands of workers in the Romanian Peoples Republic now have the opportunity to spend vacations, with expenses paid, at choice mountain or seaside resorts in the spacious villas of former landowners and industrialists. The women are shown at Villa No. 8 of the General Confederation of Labor. In the group are a linotype operator, a clothing trimmer and a meat distribution worker.

PROTESTS RAP STATE DEPT PACT FOR JAPAN

Treaty Engineered by Dulles Gives Free Hand to Rearm

Opposition to the Washington-manufactured "Japanese peace treaty" was registered in the Philippines, Burma, Australia and the Soviet Union.

The treaty was drafted by John Foster Dulles, notorious race hate peddler and Republican advisor to the State Department, and gives Japanese imperialism a free hand to rearm.

The New York Times reported that people's resentment against the peace pact has mounted steadily throughout the Philippines. The Filipinos want reparations from Japan for war damages.

President Quirino has been forced to beg the people to refrain from any demonstrations against the Truman government. He referred specifically to the



DULLES

Living Standards Cut by Tokio Price Hikes

(By Allied Labor News)

TOKIO.

PRICES IN JAPAN have risen on an average of 50 percent to 60 percent and the people's living standards have fallen since the war in Korea broke out over a year ago, official government figures reveal.

By March, 1951, the price of metal products was 2.89 times higher than at the war's outbreak, machinery prices were 1.96 times higher, textiles 1.7 times and building materials 1.6 times higher.

Main cause of these price increases are the so-called special procurement demand orders placed by the American forces here. Total value of these orders placed for war material since the beginning of the war amounted to \$400 million by June, 1951.

About 60 percent of the payments for the orders already placed were paid by the Bank of Japan in Japanese yen, thus accelerating the inflation of the currency. The total volume of Japanese currency was a little over 298 billion yen on June 20, 1950. It increased to over 410 billion yen by May 1, 1951.

Japanese economists admit that the steady price increases during the past 12 months have seriously depressed the living standards of the Japanese people. By the first half of 1950, living standards had recovered to only 76 percent of the prewar 1934-36 level. Soaring prices since the Korean war had lowered living standards by at least 60 percent by March of this year.



Portion of a May Day parade in Tokyo. The demonstrators demand food and their placards lampoon the government for ignoring of the demands of the people.

Youth League's plan to burn Dulles in effigy.

Herbert V. Ewart, former Prime Minister of Australia and leader of the opposition Labor Party, attacked the Dulles draft treaty as one which would strengthen aggressive Japanese imperialism. He expressed fear as to the consequences "as Japan becomes stronger and stronger."

In Rangoon, Burma, the English-language paper, The Burman, reprinted an editorial from the Burmese Rangoon Daily which attacked the pact as a private treaty between the U.S. and Japan. The treaty, by agreement of all the allied powers who fought Japan World War II, is supposed to reflect the views and interests of all the co-belligerents against Japan.

RAPPED AS AGGRESSIVE GROUPING

MOSCOW. — The conference called in San Francisco by the Truman government for September is intended to "rubber-stamp the American project" for a Japanese peace treaty, the newspaper Pravda declared here. It predicted the "inevitable failure" of the Washington-dictated pact, and asserted that "it is impermissible that the Chinese People's Republic should be kept out of this peace."

Pravda added: "It is clear that without participation of this greatest country of Asia a real peace settlement in the Far East is unthinkable."

It charged that "the American authors of the project obviously intended to resort to methods of dictation in this instance. By the publication of their project, they calculate on putting up to countries dependent upon the U.S. a fait accompli."

Pravda termed the draft treaty "the first step on the path of the creation in the Pacific of an aggressive grouping similar in purpose and structure to the North Atlantic Pact." The paper stressed the fact that the treaty would weaken Japan's economy by blocking its normal trade with China and would strengthen Wall Street's grip over Japan's industry.

REVOKE BUS FRANCHISE

STOCKSON, Cal., (FP).—The City Council revoked the bus franchise of the Stockson City Lines after the company locked out its workers and ceased service July 1. The company has 30 days to change its mind before it forfeits a \$25,000 bond.

SUB-STANDARD HOMES

In 1950 more than five million urban families lived in dwellings without baths or indoor toilets.

PEACE AND FREEDOM KEY TO FRANCE'S 'JULY 4th'

Government Banned Sunday Protest, So Bastille Day Rallies Stressed Peace

PARIS

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

BASTILLE DAY CELEBRATIONS

PEACE AND FREEDOM and national independence—these were the themes of the tremendous July 14 festivals throughout France, the equivalent of our July Fourth. The government had banned a rally of a third of a million delegates to the projected Peace Congress on July 15; but it could not prevent the annual holiday celebrating the fall of the Bastille—on Saturday, July 14—from becoming a peace demonstration. The annual parade from the east end of Paris to the Palace de la Bastille brought out at least half a million. All evening (combining with the Paris Bi-Millenary ceremonies) there was dancing in the streets. On Sunday, an indoor Congress of the Peace Movement took place, overflowing the Mutualite Hall. It had been preceded by peace rallies throughout the country, and in every one of the twenty arrondissements of the festive capital.

THE OTHER MAYORS GULPED

Parisians are still chuckling with pride and amusement over the speech by the mayor of Moscow, Feodore Yasnov, made before the assembled mayors of the major cities of France and the world. This was one of the high-points of the 2000th anniversary celebrations. With Pierre de Gaulle, brother of the fascist general presiding (he is mayor of Paris) Yasnov recalled the century-long tradition of Parisian struggles for liberty and said the "people of Moscow entertain sentiments of respect and friendship toward the people of France, who have offered such glorious examples of courageous struggle for liberty, democracy and socialism." You could just hear the other mayors gulping at that last phrase. But Parisians loved it.

DEPUTY THOREZ CONVALESCING

Efforts are being made by fascist deputies in the new French Assembly to challenge the election of Maurice Thorez, the Communist general secretary, who led the list in his section of Paris with 140,000 votes. It is charged that the registration form for the Thorez candidacy was irregular—an absolute lie. Thorez is now convalescing from a partial paralysis at a Soviet resort, and the news of his recovery is followed with deep concern by millions of Frenchmen. Last week, L'Humanite's main story showed a photo of Thorez, surrounded by his three sons and his wife, Jeanette — all smiling broadly against the background of the Soviet rest-home.

The Soviet film, Fall of Berlin, is having an enormous success in Paris. In the first 15 days, 40,000 people saw it. There is great indignation over the fact that the government censors refused to let the second half of the film be shown—the parts where the Soviet armies take the Reichstag.

TWO CASES OF CIVIL RIGHTS

In the midst of all the excitement over July 14, and the Bi-Millenary fetes, and the Tour de France—which is the annual, month-long bicycle races — the French working class is not forgetting its outstanding civil liberties cases. Two, in particular: the case of the naval engineer, Henri Martin, who faces 20 years in jail for having helped distribute leaflets against the "dirty war" in Indo-China, and the case of the French African leaders in Grand-



MAURICE THOREZ

Bassam, on the Ivory-Coast. Henri Martin had been acquitted by a naval court, but faces a new trial this week on "sabotage" and "demoralization of the armed forces" charges. Incidentally, this brave second major comes from Brét, the town where the Nazi general, Ramcke, committed his crimes; this is the same Ramcke who was recently freed, and immediately welcomed across the frontier by the Bonn chancellor, Adenauer.

NEGRO HEROES STILL IN PRISON

The Grand Bassam case is one of those terrible crimes that take place almost weekly against the colonial peoples. Back on Feb. 6, 1949 thirty-five leaders of the Ivory Coast section of the African Democratic Assembly were arrested. They were held without trial until December 1949 when they conducted a 17 day hunger-strike. In the next months, bitter clashes took place between the African workers of this region and the French police: 30 dead in 15 days fighting, more than 3,000 arrested. The trial opened in March 1950 and prominent French attorneys, among them Marcel Willard (who defended Dmitroff in Leipzig) attended. The appeals are still being heard. Meanwhile, these brave sons of French Africa are still in prison.

FESTIVALS... AND HOUSING

"Paris is 2,000 years old", says a headline in L'Humanite, but "Paris also has 175,000 hovels..." It's a story about the acute and shameful housing crisis. Some of the facts are astonishing. There are 140,000 apartments in Paris still inhabited which were built before 1821. . . . Out of about 13,000 buildings shattered in the war, only 1,371 have been rebuilt. And now, while millions are being voted for re-armament, the citizens of Paris are facing substantial increases in rent, which menaces tens of thousands of the poorest people with expulsion from their apartments. And nowhere to go. That is why the Communist poster—which shows that 50,000 apartments of three rooms each could be built for the 100 billion francs which an armored division costs—is getting such a hand throughout Paris. . . .

VOTE FOR AFL

HOLLYWOOD (FP).—Actors who make films for television voted 439 to 48 for the Screen Actors Guild (AFL) rather than Television Authority, a new union made up of members of five AFL talent guilds.

REAL WAGES DROP

In terms of 1939 dollars, gross average weekly earnings of production workers amounted to \$37.15 last year. In October, 1950, this had declined to \$35.25.

Ask Court Throw Out Case In Pittsburgh Frameup Trial

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH
CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS attorney John T. McTernan compared the Pittsburgh "sedition" trial last week to the persecutions of the Quakers, who eventually found a haven in Pennsylvania nearly three centuries ago.

The Quakers of old, like Andy Onda and James Dolson today, were accused of wanting to "overthrow" the government, although neither said anything about it.

The Quakers, said McTernan, were arrested because they refused to doff their hats to government officials. The courts ruled that this revealed a lack of respect to the government, and thus indicated a desire to "overthrow" the same government.

The charges against Communists, who talked peace, civil rights and the advantages of a Socialist system over capitalism, are just a fantastic, the attorney pointed out.

McTernan was closing an argument on a defense motion to throw out the frameup indictments and the shoddy, witchhunting "evidence" in the case.

GILBERT HELWIG, Assistant District Attorney, in his reply to McTernan's motion that the defendants had never advocated any specific act of violence.

And in the nearly seven months of this trial no single stoolpigeon witness has alleged that the defendants or the Communist Party is advocating any specific act of violence.

Helwig vaguely charged, however, that the Communists had the seditious "intent" to perpetrate such acts of violence at one unspecified time in the revolutionary future.

The prosecutor therefore argued that Onda and Dolson—as Communist Party spokesmen in Pittsburgh—should be sent to the penitentiary now.

Helwig seeks to build up this case by making inferences from words and phrases torn out of context from the Marxist classics by the witchhunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno, the state's self-styled "expert" on Marxism-Leninism.

HELWIG asserted in the seventh month of the trial that the District Attorney's office would apply what he called the "rule of reason" in "sedition" prosecutions. Under this so-called "rule of reason," the DA would treat the same political utterances differently on different occasions. They would prosecute only when they considered such prosecutions necessary. McTernan replied that this so-called "rule of reason" turned the prosecutor into an official censor of free speech. It permitted the District Attorney to shut men's mouths as he desired. No one could tell what utterances might bring prosecution. And the First Amendment to the U. S. Constitution would lie shattered and dead.

The Civil Rights Congress spent much of its time in a masterly analysis of the Marxist classics that the prosecution has introduced as "evidence" of "sedition."

These books were introduced into evidence in toto and their contents must be considered as a whole, the attorney pointed out. And he showed by quotations and summaries that the great Marxist teachers urged winning the masses of the toilers by tactics of peaceful persuasion. And McTernan quoted the Communist Party Constitution's clauses providing for the expulsion of advocates of force and violence.

WINS FIGHT FOR HER LIFE



Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, 23, is wheeled from Chicago's Michael Reese Hospital for the first time since she was frozen to a body temperature of 64 degrees last winter. She survived after losing a leg, a foot and a hand by amputation. She is shown on her way to a church benefit to raise money to buy her artificial limbs.

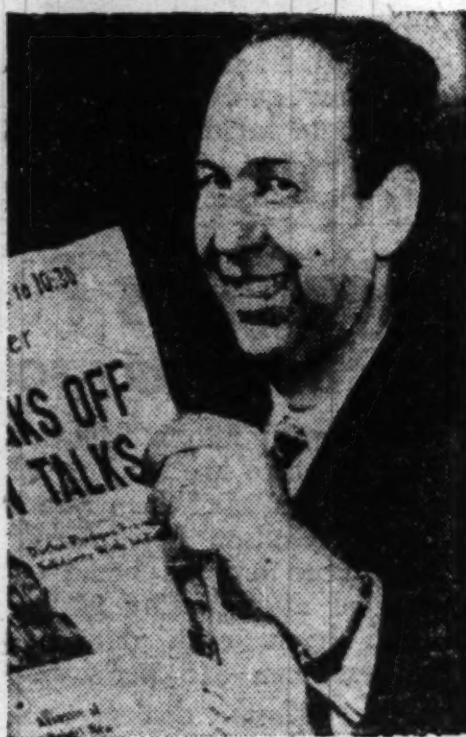
STEVE NELSON RAPS MOVE TO HIKE BAIL TO \$50,000

PITTSBURGH, Penna. — Setve Nelson, Spanish Civil War veteran and Communist organizer, Friday accused Judge Michael A. Musmanno of seeking to make political capital for his election campaign in his effort to have the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania increase Nelson's bail to \$50,000. In Nelson's petition to the court to retain present bail, Attorneys John T. McTernan, Basil R. Pollitt and Hymen Schlesinger call Musmanno an "interloper and officious intermeddler." The red-baiting judge has made a career of hounding Communist leaders for their loyalty to the working class and the struggle for peace.

Musmanno is demanding that the Supreme Court raise Steve Nelson's bail to the astronomical sum of \$50,000 so that he can use this issue in his campaign for Supreme Court Judge. Last year, when Musmanno was running for Lieutenant Governor, he raided the Party offices here, removed progressive literature and instituted the trial of Steve Nelson, Andy Onda and Jim Dolson on phony "sedition" charges. He lost that election, but apparently remains convinced that more red-baiting will win him the Democratic designation in the July 25 primary.

Nelson is still recuperating from severe injuries sustained in an automobile accident last May, but Musmanno wants him in jail where the CP leader cannot obtain the special medical attention he requires for recovery. The defense petition points out that Nelson does not have funds sufficient to meet higher bail and that to grant Musmanno's petition would be tantamount to jailing him.

Frustrated in its efforts to get a speedy conviction of Nelson, the prosecution, is ignoring all legal and constitutional restrictions in order to convict working class



STEVE NELSON

leaders Onda and Dolson. It announced in today's trial session that Dolson and Onda didn't look like the caricatures of reactionary cartoonists, that they even might sincerely believe that they were fighting for the good of humanity, but that they should be jailed for 20 years anyhow because otherwise they would be free to convince others of the correctness of Marxist-Leninist ideology.

YEAR'S WAGE: \$464

In South Carolina some teachers received an annual salary of \$464 in 1950.

EXPORTS DROP

1950 U. S. exports declined 17.3 percent compared with the 1949 figure.

DO NOT VOTE

In the 1950 elections, only 42 million out of some 97 million who were eligible went to the ballot boxes.

UNION WARNS WILL STRIKE AGAINST CHRYSLER SPEEDUP

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.

PRESSURE of rank and file CIO United Auto Workers membership for action to combat speedup has finally evoked a threat from the UAW leaders to Chrysler Corporation that strikes will take place in any and all of the company's plants upon presentation by workers of speedup bees.

Norman Matthews, Chrysler UAW director, charged that the corporation was sweating additional production out of the workers because of the 4-cent annual improvement raise.

Layoffs are not resulting in a corresponding drop in production. For example, in the last layoffs at Warren-DeSoto Chrysler, manpower was cut 20 percent. But production was cut back only 3½ percent. This is the pattern all over as layoffs throw thousands on the streets and speeds up those left in the shops.

UNEMPLOYED try and keep body and soul together on \$27 a week unemployment compensation for six months. By the end of August Michigan is expected to have 140,000 idle. Ernest Breech, Ford vice president, predicts it will be 1953 before the "defense" program will be working.

Particularly acute is the economic conditions of the Negro people. Victims of the last to be hired, first to be fired discrimination policy. Thousands of Negro workers with short seniority have been among the first to be laid off. It's

almost impossible for them to get factory jobs since 89 percent of Michigan bosses when they ask the United States Employment Services ask for "white only." These estimates were given at a UAW-FEPC conference several months ago by a spokeswoman for the Compensation Commission.

MATTHEWS told a U. S. Senate Investigating Committee investigating steel shortages here that the Chrysler Corp. was building parallel plants throughout the nation and workers here will remain idle a long time.

He said that 50,000 were laid off in Detroit's East Side auto plants in June and another 50,000 before May 1. Matthews revealed the anti-union character of the company's moves by quoting a statement they made to him saying, "we don't want to put all our eggs in one basket." Corporations like Ford, GM and Chrysler are thus revealed to be using the war situation to break up great concentrations of workers here who are unionized. That together with speedup of those still working may see big strikes in auto in the days ahead. The UAW threat to Chrysler is a beginning.

Sweetheart Soap Co. Lathers Up Filthy Tale of 'Saboteurs'

To the Editor:

SWEETHEART SOAP is sponsoring a radio serial with its locale in the region of Illinois.

Its unusually sugary idealization of "patriotic" hoodlumism, that is, of actually fascist hoodlumism, demands to be exposed to the decent people of Illinois, and protested by them.

The serial is called, "The Woman in My House." It invents a tale about murderous saboteurs in the industries of Gary, Indiana. Red-blooded Americans from suburban homes are encouraged by the FBI to go to Gary in the dead of night to catch the invented saboteurs at their saboteuring.

The red-blooded Americans kill a saboteur, but then have to flee with one of their own number seriously wounded. He is secretly

brought back to a suburban home to be nursed by a pretty girl from another suburban home.

The saboteurs would break into a hospital and murder him, if he were brought to a hospital. The FBI gives secret permission to a doctor to ignore the legal requirement of reporting the gun-wound of the red-blooded hero, and making known that he had killed a man.

Exactly this combination of lurid invention, and idealization of "patriotic" hoodlumism, prepared the way in Germany for the gradual organization of the "storm troops," and the final use of them by Big Business to clamp fascism on the German nation.

The serial emits its sugared slow poison from WMAQ at 3:45 p.m. W. ROXBURY.

English Language Paper to Be Circulated Widely in the USSR

The Moscow diplomatic corps was reported as speculating animatedly today on the significance of a new Soviet magazine which, according to the consensus of observers, is designed to ease the tension between the East and the West. This was reported in the press association dispatches from Moscow yesterday.

The English language magazine, "News," was launched with a mission of bringing about a closer understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States and Great Britain.

The twice-a-month "News" was assured of enormous circulation inside the Soviet Union. All newspapers displayed prominently an announcement of its debut by the official Tass news agency. That item in thousands of newspapers and on radio networks will make the publication known to virtually all Soviet readers.

The Soviet press published the highlights of the first number of the "News," together with quotes from an editorial entitled "Key to International Security." The editorial said:

"The key lies in the solution of the problem of international collaboration, and, above all, collaboration between the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies on the one hand and the Anglo-Saxon countries on the other."

It also cited Alexander Trovansky, former Soviet Ambassador to Washington, on the historic friendship between Russia and the United States, and Dmitri Shostakovich, one of Russia's most noted composers, on the American people's aspirations for peace.

The nationwide publicity given the magazine guaranteed a mass circulation.

Millions of Soviet citizens know or at least can read English, which is taught in all schools, elementary to the highest.

Instruction in foreign languages as a required subject begins with the third year in the primary schools. The choice is among English, French and German, which, with other languages, are taught in the secondary and higher institutions.

Ford Cuts Own Steel Output; 'Shortage' Excuse Is a Phony

DEARBORN.—While showrooms are packed with new cars and lots are filled with used cars, the auto bosses blame layoffs on "steel shortages" and a U. S. Senate sub-committee spends several days here trying to find out where steel shortages exist. The "steel" shortages are blamed for 200,000 idle in the auto industry.

It is estimated that 600,000 new cars stand unsold and 3½

million unsold used cars are on the lots.

The real shortage is not steel but lack of money in the workers' pockets which have been emptied by a war economy that robs them through high prices, high taxes, and freezes their wages while the auto corporations reach the highest profits in their history.

A furnaceman from the Ford Rouge Open Hearth furnaces told us about the "steel shortages."

At the Ford Rouge Open Hearth there are 10 furnaces and the steel output per week runs

around 24,000 tons. Two of the furnaces last week had been allowed to get into such a state of disrepair that they could no longer be used.

The company would not put on extra maintenance workers to repair the furnaces, rather choosing to let them stand idle. Thus a 20 percent voluntary loss in steel output results. Output this coming week will be 21,000 tons. And the loss of steel per week will be around 3,000 tons.

Thus is the phony alibi of "steel shortages" blown skyhigh.

Robeson to Sing At Foundry Picnic

DEARBORN.—The Ford Rouge Production Foundry will hold a picnic Sunday, Aug. 12, for the membership and fellow unionists of Local 600. Paul Robeson, great people's artist and fighter for peace, has been invited to speak.

The picnic will be held at Paris Park, Van Dyke at 18½ Mile Rd. The profits from the picnic will be divided between the widow and orphans of Willie McGee and the bereaved families of the Martinsville Seven.

Ford Local 600 officers will speak at the picnic. Games, free gifts for the kids, Bar-B-Q and dancing are some of the things planned for the picnic.

Chairman of the picnic committee is Nelson Davis, vice president of Ford Production Foundry. The picnic has been endorsed by all building stewards and a recent membership meeting.

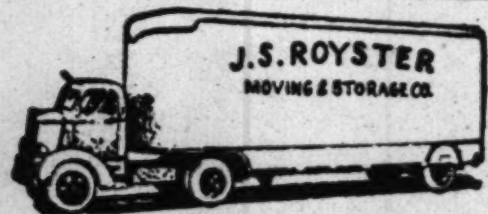
Drive for FEPC Set for Sunday

DETROIT.—Mobilizations to put FEPC on the September ballot will take place on Sunday, July 22, and Sunday, July 29, from 10 a.m. on at the offices of the Greater Detroit Negro Labor Council, 260 East Vernor.

James Walker, chairman of the drive, urged mass participation to secure enough signatures on the Initiative Petition to make sure that a fair employment ordinance is won.

Typical of mounting demands for action on FEPC were letters sent to Mayor Cobo and UAW President Reuther by William Hood, Local 600 recording secretary, and Joe Morgan, president Local 600 Frame and Col Heading Unit.

Both Negro unionists echoed the sentiments of all supporters of FEPC when they wrote that they wanted FEPC now, either through passage by the City Council or through the Initiative Petitions.



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NAT GANLEY WRITES

UNITY CAN CURB LAYOFFS

The mass layoffs in the auto industry (100,000 in the Detroit area alone) are accompanied by sizeable layoffs in textile, apparel, leather and furniture plants.

Therefore, the primary cause of these layoffs can't be attributed merely to metal shortages and reconversion from peace to war work. More basic causes must be sought.

Here's the basic reason: The grab for huge war profits intensifies the process of expanding production capacities on the one hand and the declining purchasing power of the people on the other hand. So side by side with the temporary boom in war goods (with the government and actual warfare as the sole consumers) there appears the beginning of a crisis of overproduction in the consumer goods industries (with the masses of the people as the main consumers).

The inventory of consumer goods is at the all time high of \$70 billions. The people haven't the cash to buy these goods. How can they when 53 percent of American families get less than \$3,000 a year and one-third get less than \$2,000? How can they buy shiny cars, refrigerators and furniture when

war-made higher taxes, wage freezes and layoffs (also caused by speedup) are cutting down their purchasing power, while the same war economy keeps monopoly-fixed prices at inflationary levels? It can't be done!

The government told UAW Chrysler Director Norm Matthews that they'll allow the production of 1,200,000 cars this quarter. But auto executives are saying they'll be surprised if that many cars are shipped from the factories. They have the biggest inventory of new and used cars in their history. They need customers.

To get more customers at home requires higher wages, an end to wage controls, a 30 hour week with 40 hours pay, ending all speedup, reducing all taxes on wage earners, strict control of all prices and rents after they're rolled back to pre-Korea levels.

To get more customers abroad means arriving at a 5-power pact for an enduring peace and increased trade relations with the prosperity sector of the world led by the USSR. It means using the billions now going down war-drain holes to build new homes, roads, schools, etc.

That's the choice between the

EMIL MAZEY, International United Auto Workers secretary-treasurer, took over the Hudson situation recently. His first command to union stewards was that if they couldn't keep the workers working then they should turn in their stewards' buttons. This is the same Mazey who when he was reaching for leadership in the UAW, led more unauthorized strikes than anyone during World War II, which was an anti-fascist war.

ARE THE POLITICAL strategists of the Michigan and Wayne County CIO and UAW going to allow strikebreaker Mayor Cobo to be reelected by default or are they going to unite with the AFL and other people's groups to pick a candidate against this Board of Commerce stooge?

SAW A PIECE in the paper the other day where someone was bragging about "minstrel shows returning." These anti-Negro shows ARE returning and nothing is being done to halt them. The Ford Motor Co. ran one recently. The Michigan Catholic, a newspaper, advertised one and the local press and television have run several anti-Negro minstrel pictures. Let's get going on this by demanding that the Board of Education refuse to allow any schools be used for this anti-Negro activity. Get your local union, mass organization to go on record against such shows. Then if you learn of one of these shows, organize a picket line.

UAW PRESIDENT Walter Reuther's "loyal opposition," which has helped him in recent UAW con-

roads of war and peace. In the meantime, Ford workers are demanding a UAW conference against layoffs and Chrysler workers demand such a conference against speedup. If the UAW top leaders and their followers can't unite around the above peace program, the least they can do is unite around the following points they have given lip service to—

End speedup, increased jobless benefits at 40-hours pay, against runaway jobs and for rolling back prices to pre-Korea levels.

Even this limited unity will help the fight against layoffs.

Hudson Motor Co. Continues Provocations

WORKERS SEE STRIKE ACTION NECESSARY FOR SECURITY

DETROIT.—The struggle of 10,000 Hudson auto workers for the right to decent work standards

has now merged into a fight for the very right to work. For 22 consecutive days, as of this writing, members of Hudson Local UAW 154 have been ordered home by management after putting in less than two hours each day and earning less than \$15 per week.

Hudson, whose dealers are heavily stocked with cars piled up since the "boom" resulting from the U. S. invasion of Korea, has restricted production and simul-

taneously avoided paying \$60,000 daily in unemployment insurance by forcing its employees to report for work every day only to be sent home.

Hudson sees that the men go home by provocative changes in work standards in department after department. When workers refuse or are unable to fulfill demands of management, then firings ensue, some quit, and the company sends the rest home. Dis-

WRITE TODAY

Write a letter to Carl Winter, Box No. PMB 19349, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. Be sure that you put your name and address on the outside of the envelope. On your letter in the inside, sign it with your name and address, otherwise prison authorities will send it back to you.

ventions, has been mobilized to get into the Ford Local 600 situation and bust up any unity that might exist.

THE NLRB has notified Ford Local 600 that all building chairmen, officers (and probably also several hundred union committeemen) must sign the anti-Communist affidavit. One local union leader commented thus: "Lewis didn't sign, did he?"

THE AFL DSR LOCAL 26, which sent the workers back while the State Mediation Board worked on the union's demand for 25 cents an hour wage boost, is really getting the business. First the anti-union DSR brass is laying off the militant younger drivers while trying to corrupt the older workers by granting them overtime. Now the final blow comes that any settlement will be far from the 25 cents demanded. Mayor Cobo, with the help of that "liberal," Leo Nowicki, DSR manager, is really out to smash the DSR union. That's the DSR strike that could have been won, remember, if the AFL and CIO-UAW top brass had pulled a Cadillac square rally and some city-wide solidarity actions, but didn't.

crimination is rampant as Negro workers are pushed into the dirtiest and hardest jobs regardless of seniority.

Further chiseling is seen in the stopping of unemployment benefits to previously laid-off workers whom the company claims it would have called back had there been no labor trouble. Also the skimpy paychecks and mounting speedup causes many to quit and seek work elsewhere. This saves the company the amount of contract bonuses due these men each Christmas.

Meanwhile the Reutherite leadership of the International has finally taken a hand after four weeks of this drawn out misery. Emil Mazey, second in command, showed the hand of this leadership to be a mailed fist. Mazey called together a meeting of Local 154 stewards and informed them to either keep their departments working—no matter what the company does—on hand in their stewards' buttons. A 4 to 1 strike vote by Hudson workers is still unauthorized by Mazey pending a check by the International's time study expert.

A leaflet put out by union officers calling on the men to resist provocation and stay on the job was distributed and placed on time clocks. The company's answer next day was to pin its usual "go home" notice over the "stay on the job" leaflet.

Prevailing sentiment among rank and filers seems to be that since Hudson sales are falling off and the company evidently is satisfied with 40 or 50 cars a day; and that this condition promises to be a prolonged affair, that the only alternative appears to be an authorized strike to shut the plant down completely.

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The Worker

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In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Chance for Peace — Seize It!

Top Washington circles are worried. Big business is fearful of the danger of a "peace crisis" in the stock market and industry. Their worry is that from a Korea peace may come the greater "peril" of a world peace settlement lasting a generation or longer. What should you do about it? Turn to Page 5 for editorial—A Chance for Peace; Seize It!

'COURAGEOUS AMERICANS' URGED TO OFFER BAIL FUNDS

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Communist national committee-woman and one of the 17 working class leaders facing trial under Smith Act thought-control indictments, appealed "to all fair-minded Americans, regardless of political views, to defend the right to bail under the Bill of Rights by now courageously stepping forward" with bail for the 11 still in jail.

"What is now required is that people come forward with their own money or property and put it up directly for bail. This is the basis upon which the six, now at liberty, were released.

"We appeal to all fair-minded Americans, regardless of political views, to defend the right to bail under the Bill of Rights, by now courageously stepping forward and helping these women and men secure their freedom.

"Where a person does not possess sufficient cash or property value for the entire amount, it can be done in connection with others, so do not delay or hesitate for this reason. Get in touch with us at once.

"Please call or contact by phone the treasurer of our committee, Mrs. Marion Bachrach, 35 E. 12 St., AL 4-2215.

"Haste is desirable. Some of these defendants are not well. All are immobilized by this entire proceedings. We need them out. It is their right under the Eighth Amendment. Can you help? Let us hear from you."

The 3-Year Plot On Right to Bail

Jailing of Communists Perils All Labor, Packinghouse Paper Says

— See Page 4 —



Homes and farmlands under water in the Kansas-Missouri floods.

36 Flood Dead Are Victims Of Profits and War Drive

— See Page 6 —

Going Back, Says Negro Victim of Cicero Mob

By CARL HIRSCH

CICERO, ILL.
THE GOOD TOWNSPEOPLE of this suburban community have been trying for years to live down Cicero's gangland reputation.

But last week a new and more vicious type of mob violence catapulted this town of 60,000 onto the front pages. It was no longer the story of Al Capone's gunmen.

This time the mobsters were racists, unleashing a volley of high-powered hatred and wanton destruction against the Negro family of Harvey E. Clark, Jr.

Clark had rented an apartment in Cicero—the first Negro in the town's history to do so. That set the scum of the entire county into motion.

FIRST TO REACT were the big realtors, who throw a fit every time a Negro "escapes" from the high-rent ghetto of Chicago.

Then came the howl from the industrialists in Cicero who have been trying to restore their factories to the pre-war lily-white status, the open shop conditions possible only when the unity of Negro and white workers can be destroyed.

And quickly mobilized for the dirty work were the Cicero police, the hoodlums recruited locally and from Chicago, and the White Circle League, the notorious Chicago version of the Ku Klux Klan.

For four nights, they besieged the Clark apartment in a barbarous orgy of violence which mounted in fury and destructiveness. By week's end, they had turned the 20-apartment building into a shambles, bonfired all the furniture of the Clark family, uprooted trees and stormed the building with rock batteries.

THE ANTI-NEGRO RIOT had just about run its disgraceful course when 500 state militiamen appeared on the scene last Friday, setting up barbed wire entanglements, machine gun emplacements and 24-hour patrols.

But the shameful Cicero story is not over. In the wake of the violence came the sober realization to the majority of people in this area that this thing cannot stand.

The Cicero outrage can not remain an everlasting triumph of fascist mob rule and a pattern for Klan action.

From Clark himself came the measured words that he and his

family are going back in to Cicero to live. There must be a showdown with jimcrow, he said, "and Cicero is as good a place as any to begin."

In Cicero itself, the people were beginning to speak out in a way that proved that the rioting could not have been the work of more than a handful.

IN A LETTER to a newspaper, a war widow wrote: "Has it been just six short years ago that these same people (of Cicero) were banded together in our war against nations that would persecute these so-called minority races?"

Two other women of nearby (also lily-white) Berwyn wrote: "What type of mass insanity is this that will allow people to break in and destroy another man's property, or that will even allow us to decide by the color of the skin who is the fit or the unfit?"

And another group wrote: "A greater feeling of shame has never descended upon us than when we read of the outrageous manner in which the hoodlums around the Cicero area stormed and destroyed the property of the Clark family and the property of their immediate neighbors.

"There could have been no more perfect reincarnation of the Hitler tactics. . . . We should call for a statewide period of mourning; for during the last days, the hot breath of death has descended upon the American way of life."

IN CICERO ITSELF, a movement of aroused citizens was beginning to take shape in opposition to the shameful events of last week.

A Baptist minister, the Rev. Jo-

seph L. Hughes, issued a damning accusation against the Cicero police, disclosing that they told him that they want no Negroes in the town "and this is our way of getting them out."

Nearby Oak Park, another suburb of Chicago, also has only one Negro resident, Dr. Percy Julian, the world-famed chemist and discoverer of life-giving drugs. His moving into the town began with the explosion of black-powder bombs and the throwing of incendiary torches. But recently, 35 of Oak Park's leading citizens formally extended their apologies and their welcome to the Julian family.

IN THE CICERO CASE, the fight-back has just begun. But there are growing numbers of people who will not rest until the Clark family is restored to their Cicero home with guarantees against attack.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is in the forefront of the fight, along with numerous other organizations of labor and the people.

Last Sunday, there was a protest rally called by the United Packinghouse Workers Union. Sidney Williams, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League, cited the long chain of mob violence in this area—Fernwood Gardens, Airport Homes, Park Manor, St. Lawrence Avenue, Peoria Street, Emerald Avenue—and now Cicero.

"They are all the same," he said, "and behind them all are the efforts of the real estate operators to keep the Negro people hemmed in the ghetto so they can make us pay whatever rent they choose."



The belongings of Harvey Clark, Negro war vet, go up in flames at the house in Cicero, Chicago suburb, to which the Clarks had just moved. Police stood by and watched as the mob hurled the Clark possessions from the window and set them afire.

ROMANIANS ENJOY NEW VACATION RESORTS



Thousands of workers in the Romanian Peoples Republic now have the opportunity to spend vacations, with expenses paid, at choice mountain or seaside resorts in the spacious villas of former landowners and industrialists. The women are shown at Villa No. 8 of the General Confederation of Labor. In the group are a linotype operator, a clothing trimmer and a meat distribution worker.

PROTESTS RAP STATE DEPT PACT FOR JAPAN

Treaty Engineered by Dulles Gives Free Hand to Rearm

Opposition to the Washington-manufactured "Japanese peace treaty" was registered in the Philippines, Burma, Australia and the Soviet Union.

The treaty was drafted by John Foster Dulles, notorious race hate peddler and Republican advisor to the State Department, and gives Japanese imperialism a free hand to rearm.

The New York Times reported that people's resentment against the peace pact has mounted steadily throughout the Philippines. The Filipinos want reparations from Japan for war damages.

President Quirino has been forced to beg the people to refrain from any demonstrations against the Truman government. He referred specifically to the



DULLES

Living Standards Cut by Tokio Price Hikes

(By Allied Labor News)

TOKIO.

PRICES IN JAPAN have risen on an average of 50 percent to 60 percent and the people's living standards have fallen since the war in Korea broke out over a year ago, official government figures reveal.

By March, 1951, the price of metal products was 2.89 times higher than at the war's outbreak, machinery prices were 1.96 times higher, textiles 1.7 times and building materials 1.6 times higher.

Main cause of these price increases are the so-called special procurement demand orders placed by the American forces here. Total value of these orders placed for war material since the beginning of the war amounted to \$400 million by June, 1951.

About 60 percent of the payments for the orders already placed were paid by the Bank of Japan in Japanese yen, thus accelerating the inflation of the currency. The total volume of Japanese currency was a little over 298 billion yen on June 20, 1950. It increased to over 410 billion yen by May 1, 1951.

Japanese economists admit that the steady price increases during the past 12 months have seriously depressed the living standards of the Japanese people. By the first half of 1950, living standards had recovered to only 76 percent of the prewar 1934-36 level. Soaring prices since the Korean war had lowered living standards by at least 60 percent by March of this year.



Portion of a May Day parade in Tokyo. The demonstrators demand food and their placards lampoon the government for ignoring of the demands of the people.

Youth League's plan to burn Dulles in effigy.

Herbert V. Evatt, former Prime Minister of Australia and leader of the opposition Labor Party, attacked the Dulles draft treaty as one which would strengthen aggressive Japanese imperialism. He expressed fear as to the consequences "as Japan becomes stronger and stronger."

In Rangoon, Burma, the English-language paper, The Burman, reprinted an editorial from the Burmese Rangoon Daily which attacked the pact as a private treaty between the U.S. and Japan. The treaty, by agreement of all the allied powers who fought Japan World War II, is supposed to reflect the views and interests of all the co-belligerents against Japan.

RAPPED AS AGGRESSIVE GROUPING

MOSCOW. — The conference called in San Francisco by the Truman government for September is intended to "rubber-stamp the American project" for a Japanese peace treaty, the newspaper Pravda declared here. It predicted the "inevitable failure" of the Washington-dictated pact, and asserted that "it is impermissible that the Chinese People's Republic should be kept out of this peace."

Pravda added: "It is clear that without participation of this greatest country of Asia a real peace settlement in the Far East is unthinkable."

It charged that "the American authors of the project obviously intended to resort to methods of dictation in this instance. By the publication of their project, they calculate on putting up to countries dependent upon the U.S. a fait accompli."

Pravda termed the draft treaty "the first step on the path of the creation in the Pacific of an aggressive grouping similar in purpose and structure to the North Atlantic Pact." The paper stressed the fact that the treaty would weaken Japan's economy by blocking its normal trade with China and would strengthen Wall Street's grip over Japan's industry.

REVOKE BUS FRANCHISE

STOCKSON, Cal., (FP).—The City Council revoked the bus franchise of the Stockson City Lines after the company locked out its workers and ceased service July 1. The company has 30 days to change its mind before it forfeits a \$25,000 bond.

SUB-STANDARD HOMES

In 1950 more than five million urban families lived in dwellings without baths or indoor toilets.

PEACE AND FREEDOM KEY TO FRANCE'S 'JULY 4th'

Government Banned Sunday Protest, So Bastille Day Rallies Stressed Peace

PARIS

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

BASTILLE DAY CELEBRATIONS

PEACE AND FREEDOM and national independence—these were the themes of the tremendous July 14 festivals throughout France, the equivalent of our July Fourth. The government had banned a rally of a third of a million delegates to the projected Peace Congress on July 15; but it could not prevent the annual holiday celebrating the fall of the Bastille—on Saturday, July 14—from becoming a peace demonstration. The annual parade from the east end of Paris to the Palace de la Bastille brought out at least half a million. All evening (combining with the Paris Bi-Millenary ceremonies) there was dancing in the streets. On Sunday, an indoor Congress of the Peace Movement took place, overflowing the Mutualite Hall. It had been preceded by peace rallies throughout the country, and in every one of the twenty arrondissements of the festive capital.

THE OTHER MAYORS GULPED

Parisians are still chuckling with pride and amusement over the speech by the mayor of Moscow, Feodore Yasnov, made before the assembled mayors of the major cities of France and the world. This was one of the high-points of the 2000th anniversary celebrations. With Pierre de Gaulle, brother of the fascist general presiding (he is mayor of Paris) Yasnov recalled the century-long tradition of Parisian struggles for liberty and said the "people of Moscow entertain sentiments of respect and friendship toward the people of France, who have offered such glorious examples of courageous struggle for liberty, democracy and socialism." You could just hear the other mayors gulping at that last phrase. But Parisians loved it.

DEPUTY THOREZ CONVALESCING

Efforts are being made by fascist deputies in the new French Assembly to challenge the election of Maurice Thorez, the Communist general secretary, who led the list in his section of Paris with 140,000 votes. It is charged that the registration form for the Thorez candidacy was irregular—an absolute lie. Thorez is now convalescing from a partial paralysis at a Soviet resort, and the news of his recovery is followed with deep concern by millions of Frenchmen. Last week, L'Humanite's main story showed a photo of Thorez, surrounded by his three sons and his wife, Jeanette—all smiling broadly against the background of the Soviet rest-home.

The Soviet film, Fall of Berlin, is having an enormous success in Paris. In the first 15 days, 40,000 people saw it. There is great indignation over the fact that the government censors refused to let the second half of the film be shown—the parts where the Soviet armies take the Reichstag.

TWO CASES OF CIVIL RIGHTS

In the midst of all the excitement over July 14, and the Bi-Millenary fetes, and the Tour de France—which is the annual, month-long bicycle races—the French working class is not forgetting its outstanding civil liberties cases. Two, in particular: the case of the naval engineer, Henri Martin, who faces 20 years in jail for having helped distribute leaflets against the "dirty war" in Indo-China, and the case of the French African leaders in Grand-



MAURICE THOREZ

Bassam, on the Ivory-Coast. Henri Martin had been acquitted by a naval court, but faces a new trial this week on "sabotage" and "demoralization of the armed forces" charges. Incidentally, this brave second major comes from Brest, the town where the Nazi general, Ramcke, committed his crimes; this is the same Ramcke who was recently freed, and immediately welcomed across the frontier by the Bonn chancellor, Adenauer.

NEGRO HEROES STILL IN PRISON

The Grand Bassam case is one of those terrible crimes that take place almost weekly against the colonial peoples. Back on Feb. 6, 1949 thirty-five leaders of the Ivory Coast section of the African Democratic Assembly were arrested. They were held without trial until December 1949 when they conducted a 17 day hunger-strike. In the next months, bitter clashes took place between the African workers of this region and the French police: 30 dead in 15 days fighting, more than 3,000 arrested. The trial opened in March 1950 and prominent French attorneys, among them Marcel Willard (who defended Dmitroff in Leipzig) attended. The appeals are still being heard. Meanwhile, these brave sons of French Africa are still in prison.

FESTIVALS... AND HOUSING

"Paris is 2,000 years old," says a headline in L'Humanite, but "Paris also has 175,000 hovels..." It's a story about the acute and shameful housing crisis. Some of the facts are astonishing. There are 140,000 apartments in Paris still inhabited which were built before 1821. Out of about 13,000 buildings shattered in the war, only 1,371 have been rebuilt. And now, while millions are being voted for re-armament, the citizens of Paris are facing substantial increases in rent, which menaces tens of thousands of the poorest people with expulsion from their apartments. And nowhere to go. That is why the Communist poster—which shows that 50,000 apartments of three rooms each could be built for the 100 billion francs which an armored division costs—is getting such a hand throughout Paris. ...

VOTE FOR AFL

HOLLYWOOD (FP).—Actors who make films for television voted 439 to 48 for the Screen Actors Guild (AFL) rather than Television Authority, a new union made up of members of five AFL talent guilds.

REAL WAGES DROP

In terms of 1939 dollars, gross average weekly earnings of production workers amounted to \$37.15 last year. In October, 1950, this had declined to \$35.25.

Plot to Destroy Right to Bail Began Over Three Years Ago

(Continued from Page 4)

right of bail. Clark's men seized eight Communist and working class leaders in Los Angeles, decorated war heroes, Negro workers, youth and mothers, and within hours had thrown them into jail without bail on "contempt" charges, meaning that the eight had scorned being stoolpigeons and naming other fighters for peace for the same fascist-like persecution. A mass fight won their release on bail after weeks in jail, Judge William Denham of the Court of Appeals so ordering. Denver was next, and it took a Supreme Court ruling by the late Justice Wiley Rutledge to restore the Constitution to five workers in Colorado.

In New York, as the frameup trial of 11 Communist leaders came to a close and Judge Medina denied bail despite the appeal to the Supreme Court, the shocked and angry roar of "We Want Bail!" echoed through Foley Square. Bail was finally won. There was a succession of deportation cases in which bail was denied and finally won, including the case of four prominent Californians, Communist Party organizer Frank Carlson, Korean-American architect Davis Hyun, Hollywood writer-educator Harry Carlisle and British-born dancer Miriam Stevenson, who were thrown behind barbed wire for six months at Terminal Island until ordered freed in May, 1951. Forty-eight McCarran Act victims were rounded up in midnight raids and spent as much as six months in

jails before bail was granted.

Now it is the "loyalty test" for bail bond money, despite the clearcut Superior Court of Appeals ruling of June 22 that the source of bail money is "no concern of the District Attorney." Most people simply do not know these startling facts. Get the truth to them.

Packinghouse

(Continued from Page 4)

employers) nor the free speech sections of the Constitution prevent the Taft-Hartley Law from interfering with peaceful picketing. Thus, once more the attack on the civil liberties of the Communists go hand in hand with the restrictions of on the civil liberties of labor. Several years ago when the Supreme Court was upholding and supporting civil liberties for all groups — and when Justices Black and Douglas were in the majority — the Court also recognized peaceful picketing as the workers' means of communication and gave it constitutional protection. This was at a time when labor's constitutional rights were being expanded as a result of Supreme Court decisions in a case of a minority group, the Jehovah's Witness.

"But as the Supreme Court since that time has cut down on constitutional protection of free speech generally (culminating in this most recent decision), so, hand in hand, has gone the process of cutting down the constitutional protection of labor's right to picket.

"It is never just one front that civil liberties are destroyed. When the torch of the Statue of Liberty is dimmed, we are all plunged into darkness together.

"We have learned the hard way — we in the labor movement — that if we stand by while any minority group, however unpopular, is kicked around, we run the risk of being trampled on ourselves.

"It is our national tradition that no man or woman, however, unpopular his or her cause, shall be imprisoned for thoughts and speeches alone. We in the labor movement have special reason for preserving that tradition. We, too, have thoughts and make speeches that are not always popular with the powers that be.

"And we expect to be free to continue to do so we had better be prepared to speak out now and at any other time against any attack on the free speech of any group. We are quite sure that Justice Black would be very happy to be proven wrong and to find that whatever may be the present opinion of the public on Communism, not 'few' but many will protest the denial of anyone's civil liberties."

ONE MILLION "JOADS"

Some one million of the 5.1 million agricultural workers in the U. S. are migratory workers. In 1949 their average cash earnings were \$514.

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Write to the 11 Jailed Leaders

Those wishing to write to the 11 working class defendants held in prison by the government were advised to send their letters to:

Claudia Jones and Betty Gannett, at the Women's House of Detention, 27 Greenwich Ave., New York City.

Alexander Bittelman, Al Lannon, William Weinstone, S. W. Gerson, Louis Weinstock, Arnold Johnson, Alexander Trachtenberg, V. J. Jerome, and Isadore Begun, all at the Federal House of Detention, 427 West St., New York City.

Bail Is Denied

(Continued from Page 4)

\$10,000 in cash which she offered to post for release of her husband. She said she borrowed the money from city officials, newspapermen, former city officials, her husband's former employers and her mother-in-law.

MRS. GERSON said they had loaned her the money with the understanding that she would not reveal their names.

"They would lose their jobs, and their families and children would be harassed if I revealed the names," she said.

McDonald ruled that Mrs. Gerson was not a proper surety, and Gerson was returned to prison.

Defendants Claudia Jones and Betty Gannett were taken from the courthouse in a prison van to the Greenwich St. Women's House of Detention. Defendants Alexander Bittelman, Al Lannon, William Weinstone, Simon Gerson, Louis Weinstock, Arnold Johnson, Alexander Trachtenberg, Isadore Begun and V. J. Jerome were handcuffed and taken to the West St. Federal Detention House.

The marshals had complained the group was singing in the courthouse bullpen.

Judge Holtzoff conducted the bail hearing with express speed, cutting off argument by attorneys Harold I. Cammer and Michael Begun, who appeared for the defendants.

CAMMER charged Judge Ryan had revoked a total of \$166,000 in bail posted by the CRC Bail Fund in violation of a June 27 U. S. Appeals Court decision which ordered the Federal Court clerk to receive the bail as legal surety. But Holtzoff ordered 13 of the defendants remanded immediately.

Miss Hutchins was grilled at length by Assistant Prosecutor John M. Foley concerning her financial status, before the \$10,000 in Treasury bonds she posted for Miss Flynn was finally accepted.

Miss Hutchins stated the bonds were part of savings from yearly income she derived from the estate of her father who died in the 1920's. At one point, Foley asked Miss Hutchins if she was posting the bond so Miss Flynn "may abscond and leave the jurisdiction of this court." She replied with an emphatic "No."

Attorneys for the 17 then hurried to the Appeals Court and asked Judge Swan to stay the order revoking bail posted by the CRC. Judge Swan quickly denied the motion. Swan said the defense attorneys could bring the matter before a full bench of judges, Learned Hand, Augustus Hand and Jerome Frank, who signed the original order June 27 approving bail posted by the CRC fund.

Also free on new bail previously posted are Marion Bachrach (\$10,000) and George Blake Charney (\$10,000). Israel Amter, another defendant, was paroled last week by Judge Ryan in his own custody until Aug. 1, when he is required to post \$500 in new bail.

The government is demanding that Betty Gannett, Claudia Jones and Alexander Bittelman each post \$20,000 in new bail. Ten thousand dollars each is demanded for all the remaining defendants.

ALP's 15,690 Petitions Put McAvoy in August 21 Primaries

By MICHAEL SINGER

POLITICAL WISEACRES who have been crowing that the American Labor Party is "dead" showed surprise this week at the 15,690 petitions filed by the party for its citywide candidate in the Aug. 21 primary. The signatures, garnered from all over the city, placed Clifford T. McAvoy in the four-way race for City Council President.

Banking on the hysteria and intimidation rampant against progressive voters, machine politicians had expected the ALP to submit a much smaller total. Labor Party canvassers told of keen interest in their communities over the party's program for peace, civil liberties and price control.

McAVOY HAS already challenged his opponents to speak up on these crucial issues and has invited them to join with him in denouncing attacks on civil rights, as well as protests against impending fare increases. Thus far none of the machine candidates have responded to his plea.

July 24 is the deadline for substitutions of candidates. The ALP has placed nominees in 17 other countywide election contests, all of them for judgeships and the district attorney's office.

Major speculation in the Council race centered on the anticipated declination of Rep. Jacob K. Javitz for the Republican nomination. GOP leaders refused to commit

themselves on his substitute but there was widespread reports that Rep. Henry J. Latham of Queens would be named. Javitz, who has always received Liberal Party support, is reluctant to run against the Liberal candidate Rudolph Halley and has failed to make a deal whereby Halley would withdraw and turn over the Liberal endorsement to him.

THE REPUBLICAN MOVE for Latham is seen as a deal with the Democrats to insure the election of Acting Council President Joseph T. Sharkey, Democratic candidate for the office. Latham is a notorious reactionary with a consistent record against the people.

Bipartisan strategists feel that Javitz might capture Democratic rank and file votes, especially in Jewish communities. There is strong resentment in Democratic strongholds against the party's vote for the 3 percent sales tax, ineptitude on price control, higher fare manipulations and its sabotage of effective rent control.

A Latham would pose no alternative for these voters, such observers contend.

The ALP plans a vigorous campaign to bring home the do nothing, price spiraling and warmongering record of the local Democratic machine and are making an especial bid to the rank and file Liberal voter for progressive coalition on peace and bread and butter issues.

Sweetheart Soap Co. Lathers Up Filthy Tale of 'Saboteurs'

To the Editor:

SWEETHEART SOAP is sponsoring a radio serial with its locale in the region of Illinois.

Its unusually sugary idealization of "patriotic" hoodlumism, that is, of actually fascist hoodlumism, demands to be exposed to the decent people of Illinois, and protested by them.

The serial is called, "The Woman in My House." It invents a tale about murderous saboteurs in the industries of Gary, Indiana. Red-blooded Americans from suburban homes are encouraged by the FBI to go to Gary in the dead of night to catch the invented saboteurs at their sabotaging.

The red-blooded Americans kill a saboteur, but then have to flee with one of their own number seriously wounded. He is secretly

brought back to a suburban home to be nursed by a pretty girl from another suburban home.

The saboteurs would break into a hospital and murder him, if he were brought to a hospital. The FBI gives secret permission to a doctor to ignore the legal requirement of reporting the gun-wound of the red-blooded hero, and making known that he had killed a man.

Exactly this combination of lurid invention, and idealization of "patriotic" hoodlumism, prepared the way in Germany for the gradual organization of the "storm troops," and the final use of them by Big Business to clamp fascism on the German nation.

The serial emits its sugared slow poison from WMAQ at 3:45 p.m. W. ROXBURY.

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Rally Opens Drive to Free Cooper, English

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Opening gun in the campaign to free the last two of the Trenton Six was fired here last week at a Victory Picnic in Donaldson Park. Three hundred local residents gathered to welcome James Thorpe, McKinley Forrest and Horace Wilson, three of the four frameup victims whose innocence was affirmed in the recent trial.

The picnic heard an address by James Imbrie of Lawrenceville, head of the Princeton Committee for the Trenton Six, which is handling the legal defense of Collis English and Ralph Cooper, two of the innocent Negroes held on life sentences.

Imbrie called for renewed efforts to free the last two framed men. Contributions of nearly \$130 were turned over to the Princeton Committee toward the expense of a new appeal.

Joseph Welch, head of the New Brunswick Committee to Free the Trenton Six, chaired the meeting. Other speakers were Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of Collis English, and Lewis M. Moroze, secretary of the N. J. Civil Rights Congress. Miss Juanita Griffin entertained with a program of songs.

INDUSTRIAL TOLL

Dividends paid to stockholders in 1950, 15,500 workers died while almost two million were injured.

Sen. Hendrickson Backs Judge Black's Dissent on Frameup of 11 Communists

U. S. Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson, New Jersey Republican supports the dissent of Supreme Court Justice Black against the majority decision upholding the Smith Act it was learned this week.

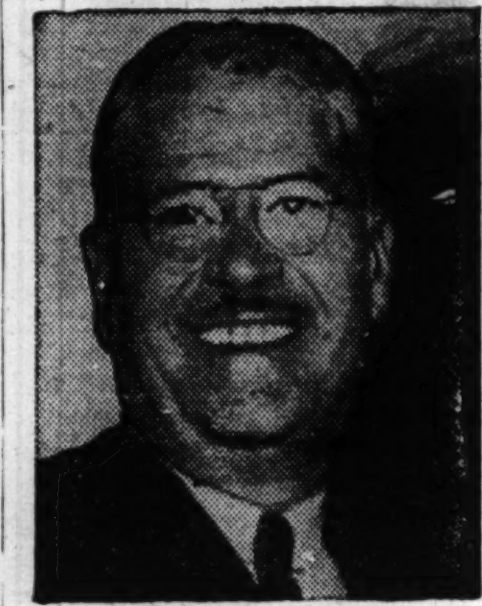
Sen. Hendrickson's views were made known in a letter dated July 2, replying to a message from Louis Kaplan, prominent Asbury Park citizen.

Following the June 4 ruling of the high court which upheld the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders on phony charges of teaching and advocating forcible overthrow of the government, Kaplan wrote Hendrickson associating himself with Justice Black's dissent. The majority decision he said was a denial of the rights of Americans under the First Amendment and was undermining our Constitution and Bill of Rights.

Sen. Hendrickson replied: "This will acknowledge receipt of your recent note commenting upon Justice Black's decision regarding the 11 Communists. I am in accord with your views and I

appreciate your giving me the benefit of your counsel."

Kaplan, well known in mid-Jersey shores and farm areas, is a



HENDRICKSON

manager of the N. J. Federated Egg Producers (FEPCO).

Hendrickson last month—also in reply to a letter from Kaplan—stated support of Sen. Johnson's (D-Col.) resolution calling for a cease-fire and withdrawal of all

foreign troops from Korea. However, Hendrickson is not known to have moved for Senate action on the Johnson resolution.

Lewis M. Moroze, secretary of the N. J. Civil Rights Congress, lauded Hendrickson's stand supporting Supreme Court Justice Black's dissent on the frameup of the Communist 11, and urged letters from New Jersey constituents assuring the Senator of popular backing for his civil rights position.

"Sen. Hendrickson's stand deserves the support of every decent Jerseyman," Moroze declared. "It

is an indication of widespread alarm on the part of Americans—conservative, liberal and radical alike—who will not stand by idly while the U. S. Constitution is torn to shreds. There is no doubt that the people's demand for civil liberties can win a re-hearing and acquittal of those now being persecuted for "dangerous thoughts," as well as repeal of the vicious Smith Thought-Control Act itself."

NEGRO INCOMES LOW

Half of the non-white families and individuals in the U. S. received less than \$1,364 in 1949.

Bare Frameup of Newark Negro Sergeant in California Murder

The murder trial of a New Jersey Negro soldier, Sgt. Lawrence J. Walker of Newark, was exposed as a frameup in Riverside, Calif., this week—but FBI and prosecution officials still are trying to push the trial through for a railroaded death sentence.

Walker is accused of killing Doris and Richard Cooke, both white, with an Army .45 caliber pistol. According to testimony of FBI agent Harold Zimmers, the "murder weapon" was found in the Negro GI's duffle bag.

Zimmers' plant was exploded sky-high by disclosures that Deputy Sheriff Mel Vixon and Sheriff's Captain Don Shrader had examined Walker's pistol shortly after the murder and found it had not been fired. Additional evidence was given by the undertaker who prepared the two bodies for burial. He pointed out the bullet holes could not have been made by a slug larger than a .22.

But the frameup trial goes on. Protests should be directed to District Attorney W. O. Mackey, Riverside, Calif.

NORTH JERSEY CORPORATION TYCOONS' COLD WAR SALARIES SOAR SKY HIGH

NEWARK.—The Essex-West Hudson CIO Council has come up with proof that North Jersey corporation executives have been making hay—plenty of hay—from the Cold War.

Joel R. Jacobson, Newark CIO executive secretary, showed in a detailed economic report to the council, listing actual salaries of 75 executives heading 25 Newark-area corporations with whom the CIO has collective bargaining contracts, that:

- The 75 executives jumped their own salaries from an aggregate \$3,635,739 in 1945 to \$8,629,759 in 1950—an increase of 137 percent.

- Profits of the 25 Newark-area corporations listed in the survey have jumped from \$554,068,904 in 1945 to \$1,728,129,765 in 1950—a gain of 212 percent.

The report showed corporation executives' increases outstripping their own workers' meager wage increases since the end of World War II by a ratio of 3½ to 1. The increase in company profits was 5½ as great as the workers' wage increases.

The tycoons' take was actually much greater than the amount reckoned in the survey, the CIO report pointed out, since it does

not include retirement and pension benefits which "equal and in some cases exceed the annual stipend" of the Big Business moguls. No mention at all was made of juicy stock dividends that go to the same men in addition to their salaries and pensions.

Typical of the executives' plight is Lawrence Cowen of Lionel

Corp., who jackragged his personal salary out of the kids' toy train business from \$19,000 in 1945 to nearly \$96,000 in 1950—a jump of 405 percent.

The CIO Council calls for stiff excess profits taxes on corporations, steeper high-salary income taxes and a freeze on corporation executives' income.

Here's Your Boss' Take—Any Sign of Wage Freeze?

Here are the names—and takes—of some of the Newark-area corporation executives whose salaries have been hiked by more than 150 percent during the five-year Cold War.

Frederick C. Donner, GM, from \$55,922 in 1945 to \$441,070 in 1950—a 687 percent increase; Harlow H. Curtice, GM, from \$91,200 to \$526,100—478 percent; Albert Bradley, GM, \$101,000 to \$541,425—436 percent; Marvin E. Coyle, GM, \$100,000 to \$526,100—422 percent; Lawrence Cowen, Lionel Corp., \$19,200 to 95,731—405 percent; Arthur M. Raphael, Lionel, \$20,439 to \$96,655—385 percent; Leroy A. Wilson, AT&T, \$36,666 to \$178,000—381 percent;

Thomas C. Fogarty, Continental Can, \$15,350 to \$68,100—344 percent; Charles E. Wilson, GM, \$151,000 to \$626,100—315 percent; John J. Schumann, GM, \$66,400 to \$271,200—308 percent; Harold Blanche, Celanese Corp., \$63,382 to \$229,177—263 percent; George H. Richards, Celanese, \$22,537 to \$79,543—247 percent.

Philip H. Marguggi, Lionel, \$9,620 to \$31,652—244 percent; Kenneth Meinken, National Union, \$18,000 to \$61,303—241 percent; Gwylm Price, Westinghouse, \$61,232 to \$205,239—236 percent; R. B. Tucker, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, \$52,810 to \$138,515—165 percent; Charles V. Ciano, Lionel, \$15,886 to \$39,980—150 percent.



PROFITS—AND SPEEDUP—KEEP PILING HIGH AT GM'S LINDEN PLANT

By GM JOE

LINDEN. — When Pres. Fred Ascoug of General Motors Local 595 of the UAW-CIO announced last March that the local was petitioning the UAW International Executive Board for a strike vote against speedup, the rank and file lifted their heads in hopeful anticipation. For who could deny—except General Motors itself—that this giant billionaire corporation is engaged in speedup?

How else could the almost one billion dollars profit after taxes in 1950 be explained—except through back-breaking speedup?

THE GRIEVANCES were real enough—but would Ascoug follow through on them? Or was his strike call just for the record to appease the rank and file's growing disgust with his inability to cope with the problem and the workers' growing demand for action?

"Will this latest threat to do something about speedup go the way of all others—in the pigeon-hole? Isn't this the same Ascoug and executive board that collaborated with GM management last August to fire four militant rank-and-filers whose reputation was

that of fighting the corporation on this very speedup issue?

These were some of the questions running through the minds of rank-and-filers last March.

* MONTHS have gone by. If anything, speedup has gotten worse. A few weeks ago, the company pulled one of its old tricks. It "cut production" and laid off 400 workers.

But day by day, little by little, production has increased since then to practically where it was before the layoff, EXCEPT that only a fraction of the 400 workers have been re-hired.

But what happened to the strike vote?

If Ascoug and his executive board were really interested in fighting speedup, they would not have deprived De Filippis, Witkus, Fischer and Gallagher of their union membership and cooperated with the company in getting them fired from work. More than that, they would have gotten the strike vote by now, with active preparations for a possible strike already under way. Evidently Ascoug's militant words are confined to newspaper headlines.

But the rank and file can change all this. One way is to get their

committeemen to call lunch-hour and after work meetings to discuss plans to fighting speedup. Another way is to urge a special local membership meeting to do likewise. More, they can put the heat on so that Ascoug gets the strike authorization without delay. And a real important way is to demand that De Filippis, Witkus, Fischer and Gallagher be reinstated to union membership and that the local carry on a fight to get their jobs back.

UNITY is needed to fight speedup—and to end the "concentration camp" atmosphere now prevailing in Linden.

Dockers Fight Jimcrow on Pier 34

PHILADELPHIA—Negro and white longshoremen joined in challenging jimcrow on the Philadelphia waterfront last week by refusing to "shape-up" for work at Pier 34 until the owner, William Meyle, discontinues his policy of discrimination.

Refusing to be intimidated by Meyle's threats of an injunction, spokesmen for the dock workers said they would not return to that pier until the owner guarantees fair distribution of work and removes his anti-Negro foreman from the job.

The workers are members of Local 1291, International Longshoremen's Association, AFL.

FOR YEARS, according to the dockers, Meyle's pier has been notorious for the practice of per-

mitting Negroes to work only the "dirty" jobs—unloading pig iron, iron ore, wet ore, glass ore, scrap and clay. On such jobs, Negroes are picked to do the heavy, dirty work, while whites are chosen as checkers. When "clean" cargoes arrive, Negroes in the shape-up are ignored until all the acceptable whites are assigned.

Meyle, aided by his anti-Negro foreman, also discriminates against Negroes on overtime work. Only white workers are selected for night, Saturday or Sunday work. The pay for such work is \$3.07½ per hour on clay, \$3 on general cargo. Straight time pay is \$2 per hour.

Repeated complaints to Meyle by delegations of longshoremen were ignored, although he had previously agreed on a fair dis-

tribution of all work at his pier, seeing that further attempts to reach an agreement were useless, the Negro workers refused to accept the "dirty" cargo work, and did not respond when selected by Meyle's foreman at the shape-up. Spokesmen for the men said the dock workers will not tolerate Meyle's discrimination further, even if they have to seek work outside the industry.

IN AN EFFORT to break the determination of the Negro workers, the boss tried to assign all-white gangs to work the pier. White longshoremen, not willing to be tools of the dock owner's jimcrow policy, joined the Negroes in refusing to work the "dirty" cargoes.

When Meyle called the hall of

ILA Local 1291 for men, only three responded. He then resorted to the anti-labor tactic of "importing" scab labor from New Jersey, and tried to break the workers' spirit by hiring non-union men with no experience. When these men heard the story from the regular workers, they, too, failed to show up again.

It was then that the dock owner's attorney threatened court action for an injunction, charging that the "striking" longshoremen had "prevented" two or three men from returning to work when they wanted to.

Sixty percent of the longshoremen on Philadelphia's waterfront are Negroes. Until a rank and file slate was elected to office recently in Local 1291, little was done to

fight the shipowners' jimcrow hiring policies.

One Negro docker, however, said:

"Discrimination has been the rule for years, and we have decided to do something about it. We are going to win this beef at Pier 34, and then we've got to fight to stop discrimination along the river.

"Luckenbach, Ryan, McCormick, Marra Brothers, all refuse to hire Negroes for dock work. Murphy and Cook hire us only when they have a Negro foreman. If we could have the hiring hall, instead of the shape-up, we could end a lot of this discrimination, but the only way we'll ever get that is through the militant, united struggle of the rank and file."

PENNA. EDITION The Worker

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PEACE CRUSADE PLANS DRIVE IN PHILA. AREA

PHILADELPHIA—An "Extend the Peace" rally was scheduled by the Philadelphia Council of the American Peace Crusade last week at the Whittier Hotel, with delegates reporting on the recently concluded American Peace Congress, in Chicago, and planned action on a three-point program:

1. Full restoration of peace in Korea.
2. Immediate negotiations among the major powers leading to settlement of all outstanding differences.
3. A controlled disarmament program among the nations of the world, and elimination of weapons of mass destruction.

Council officials declared that work is already underway on this program, and that hundreds of

telegrams have been sent to President Truman from this area supporting a cease-fire in Korea and urging negotiations on all issues of difference among the major nations.

The Council is continuing its work with the peace ballot, officers stated. Plans are also being made for a Peace Festival to be held August 26.

Officers of the Philadelphia Council of the American Peace Crusade include Bishop C. C. Alleyne, chairman; Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes; Mrs. Priscilla Hilton, vice-chairman; and Eudice Tontak, secretary. Other members of the executive committee are Louis McCabe, Esq., Dr. Robert I. Rutman, and Maurice Shafritz, Esq.

CRC DENOUNCES COURT DECISION ON MILLS

PHILADELPHIA.—The Civil Rights Congress has denounced the decision of the United States Court of Appeals, District 1, ordering Fletcher Mills, young Negro sharecropper, to be sent back to Alabama where he faces a legal lynching.

The Civil Rights Congress announced that its attorneys, Ralph Coe and Irving Backman, are joining with the internationally prominent civil rights attorney, David Levinson, in preparing new legal steps to protect Fletcher Mills.

Denouncing the Court of Appeals decision as a virtual death sentence for Fletcher Mills, John L. Holton, executive director of the Civil Rights Congress said:

"The refusal of the Court of Appeals to grant a writ of habeas corpus proposes to turn Fletcher Mills over to the Alabama lynch-ers. The action of the Court of Appeals legalizes the use of the Federal Fugitive Act which was passed by Congress for the express purpose of prosecuting racketeers of the Dillinger type, as a Fugitive Slave Act against Negro citizens who are escaping south-

ern lynch justice.

"The United States Court of Appeals which orders Mills sent back to Alabama is a part of the federal judiciary system which condemned the Martinsville Seven and Willie McGehee to death; which upholds the disenfranchisement of the Negro people in the South; prohibits the right of Negro and white citizens to picket for jobs for Negroes and other minorities, which uses injunctions and the Taft-Hartley law to frame labor leaders and to destroy their unions, and sends Communists to jail because of their political opinions."

In 1945 Mills escaped from Tuscaloosa, Ala., when his white landlord organized a lynch mob because Mills had defended himself from an attack by the landlord.

The FBI arrested Mills in April 1949, under the Federal Fugitive Act. The Civil Rights Congress has charged that the application of this act against Mills virtually makes it a 20th Century Fugitive Slave Act to be used against Southern Negroes escaping Klan lynch justice.

Negroes Challenge Parties in Primaries

PHILADELPHIA.—One of the most significant features of the July 24 primary elections is the unprecedented number of Negro candidates running for office without the endorsement, and in most instances, over the opposition of the regular party machines.

The widespread and insistent demands of Negro voters and

party workers, supported by the local Negro press, for some substantial representation on party slates has forced puny reluctant concessions from both Republican and Democratic leaders.

Thus, for the first time in the city's political history the major party tickets have slated Negroes for "row offices."

The regular Republican ticket has endorsed Dr. Irvin Underhill for Councilman-at-Large; and, in a last minute move, named Dr. James E. Jones as candidate for Council from the Fourth district, dropping two longtime party wheel-horses, Councilmen Woodie Armstrong and James G. Clark, who had sought the nomination.

A third Negro nominee is Mrs. Hannah E. Byrd, running for magistrate, an office she has been holding temporarily.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY bosses, in the face of tremendous pressures within their ranks, had only one clear endorsement a week before the primaries—that of the Rev. Marshall L. Shepard for Recorder of Deeds. Endorsement of Raymond Pace Alexander, one of the "Trenton Six" legal staff, for Council from the Fifth District, with its large Negro vote, was announced in the Negro press, but 10 days before primaries, had not actually been officially confirmed.

Both inside and outside of party ranks dissatisfaction with the performance of the old parties has taken shape in a large number of Negro candidates running as "independents" and in the naming of Negro candidates by rival groups within both parties.

The Miller-Speiser ticket, which is challenging the regular GOP leadership, has endorsed Eustace Gay, editor of the Philadelphia Tribune, for Councilman from the Fifth District; Dr. William H. Gray, pastor of the Bright Hope Baptist Church, for Recorder of Deeds; and William C. Wingate, a businessman, for Councilman-at-Large, and John Catling for Magistrate.

THE FACTIONAL split in both parties has by no means satisfied the urge for independent candidacies and the demand for Negro representation within the old parties.

In some instances, notably with the candidates selected by the (Continued on Page 8)

Stop Phila. Layoffs, Cut Prices and Taxes!

An Editorial

IN THE MIDST of a war "boom" that was supposed to bring jobs and prosperity to American workers, a new layoff wave has hit the Philadelphia area.

According to the Philadelphia CIO Council more than 12,000 CIO members alone are currently unemployed. Additional thousands of AFL members and unorganized workers are pounding the streets for jobs. All of which adds up to the worst unemployment crisis to hit this area since the fall and winter of 1949.

Many of the layoffs have come in consumer goods industries, particularly in electrical appliances, radios and television. And many more workers in the textile, leather goods and garment industries are on short weeks.

But it's no bed of roses for those workers working full time. Fantastically high prices, continually rising taxes are driving more and more workers into debt.

Hardest hit of course are the Negro people who again are the main victims of the renewed witch-hunt against relief recipients.

Some of the layoffs are a result of the channeling of certain materials, especially metals, into war production. RCA and Philco radio and television workers are especially hard hit in this respect.

But most of the layoffs have resulted mainly from the inability of the working people to buy back

all that they have produced under terrific speedup conditions.

Thus the giant corporations are sitting on about \$70,000,000 worth of goods for which they can find no market at home.

The corporations have only one solution—violent seizure of markets abroad. This effort is to be backed by a giant war machine to be paid for by the American people.

MORE AND MORE workers are refusing to be the victims of the boss' inability to solve his market problems. They don't want their sons to die in an effort to pull the boss out of a hole. Nor do they want their living standards, supposedly the highest in the world, to deteriorate for the sake of the boss' profits.

They are therefore demanding a reorientation of the nation's foreign policy with an eye toward friendship and peaceful trade with all countries.

At home they are demanding: A rollback of prices to the 1946 OPA level.

Reduction in income taxes. Defeat the planned 12½ percent tax increase.

No new utility rate increases. Roll back Philadelphia's transit fares.

A nationwide project of housing construction, flood control and slum clearance under peace time conditions.

CHARGE GOP SOLD OUT FEPC BILL

HARRISBURG.—The State Council for a Pennsylvania Fair Employment Practices Commission has charged that "a few powerful business interests" were responsible for having killed the bill last week. The Council's executive director, Richard Simson, added that a conference would be sought with Gov. Fine "so that the secret repudiation of a sacred pledge can be reversed."

Meanwhile, Gov. Fine got front page headlines with a speech demanding the Assembly pass—not

an FEPC bill, but the Pechan Thought-Control bill. This fascist-like measure has aroused the greatest opposition of any repressive legislation here in years.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY in the Assembly used the same tactic to kill the FEPC bill they employed during the previous Martin and Duff administrations.

The Mintess FEPC Bill was first passed by the House. Then a weak substitute was proposed in the Senate, and rejected by all

groups fighting for FEPC legislation with teeth in it to help stop discrimination on the job.

Then a secret Senate committee ballot voted 14 to nine not to report the bill to the Senate floor for a vote.

Unofficial but authoritative accounts announced that six Democrats and three Republicans voted for the measure. The 14 Republicans reported voting secretly against the measure all came from the rural areas.

ROMANIANS ENJOY NEW VACATION RESORTS



Thousands of workers in the Romanian Peoples Republic now have the opportunity to spend vacations, with expenses paid, at choice mountain or seaside resorts in the spacious villas of former landowners and industrialists. The women are shown at Villa No. 8 of the General Confederation of Labor. In the group are a linotype operator, a clothing trimmer and a meat distribution worker.

PROTESTS RAP STATE DEPT PACT FOR JAPAN

Treaty Engineered by Dulles Gives Free Hand to Rearm

Opposition to the Washington-manufactured "Japanese peace treaty" was registered in the Philippines, Burma, Australia and the Soviet Union.

The treaty was drafted by John Foster Dulles, notorious race hate peddler and Republican advisor to the State Department, and gives Japanese imperialism a free hand to rearm.

The New York Times reported that people's resentment against the peace pact has mounted steadily throughout the Philippines. The Filipinos want reparations from Japan for war damages.

President Quirino has been forced to beg the people to refrain from any demonstrations against the Truman government. He referred specifically to the



DULLES

Living Standards Cut by Tokio Price Hikes

(By Allied Labor News)

TOKIO.

PRICES IN JAPAN have risen on an average of 50 percent to 60 percent and the people's living standards have fallen since the war in Korea broke out over a year ago, official government figures reveal.

By March, 1951, the price of metal products was 2.89 times higher than at the war's outbreak, machinery prices were 1.96 times higher, textiles 1.7 times and building materials 1.6 times higher.

Main cause of these price increases are the so-called special procurement demand orders placed by the American forces here. Total value of these orders placed for war material since the beginning of the war amounted to \$400 million by June, 1951.

About 60 percent of the payments for the orders already placed were paid by the Bank of Japan in Japanese yen, thus accelerating the inflation of the currency. The total volume of Japanese currency was a little over 298 billion yen on June 20, 1950. It increased to over 410 billion yen by May 1, 1951.

Japanese economists admit that the steady price increases during the past 12 months have seriously depressed the living standards of the Japanese people. By the first half of 1950, living standards had recovered to only 76 percent of the prewar 1934-36 level. Soaring prices since the Korean war had lowered living standards by at least 60 percent by March of this year.



Portion of a May Day parade in Tokyo. The demonstrators demand food and their placards lampoon the government for ignoring of the demands of the people.

Youth League's plan to burn Dulles in effigy.

Herbert V. Evatt, former Prime Minister of Australia and leader of the opposition Labor Party, attacked the Dulles draft treaty as one which would strengthen aggressive Japanese imperialism. He expressed fear as to the consequences "as Japan becomes stronger and stronger."

In Rangoon, Burma, the English-language paper, The Burman, reprinted an editorial from the Burmese Rangoon Daily which attacked the pact as a private treaty between the U.S. and Japan. The treaty, by agreement of all the allied powers who fought Japan World War II, is supposed to reflect the views and interests of all the co-belligerents against Japan.

RAPPED AS AGGRESSIVE GROUPING

MOSCOW. — The conference called in San Francisco by the Truman government for September is intended to "rubber-stamp the American project" for a Japanese peace treaty, the newspaper Pravda declared here. It predicted the "inevitable failure" of the Washington-dictated pact, and asserted that "it is impermissible that the Chinese People's Republic should be kept out of this peace."

Pravda added: "It is clear that without participation of this greatest country of Asia a real peace settlement in the Far East is unthinkable."

It charged that "the American authors of the project obviously intended to resort to methods of dictation in this instance. By the publication of their project, they calculate on putting up to countries dependent upon the U.S. a fait accompli."

Pravda termed the draft treaty "the first step on the path of the creation in the Pacific of an aggressive grouping similar in purpose and structure to the North Atlantic Pact." The paper stressed the fact that the treaty would weaken Japan's economy by blocking its normal trade with China and would strengthen Wall Street's grip over Japan's industry.

REVOKE BUS FRANCHISE

STOCKSON, Cal., (FP).—The City Council revoked the bus franchise of the Stockson City Lines after the company locked out its workers and ceased service July 1. The company has 30 days to change its mind before it forfeits a \$25,000 bond.

SUB-STANDARD HOMES

In 1950 more than five million urban families lived in dwellings without baths or indoor toilets.

PEACE AND FREEDOM KEY TO FRANCE'S 'JULY 4th'

Government Banned Sunday Protest, So Bastille Day Rallies Stressed Peace

PARIS

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

BASTILLE DAY CELEBRATIONS

PEACE AND FREEDOM and national independence—these were the themes of the tremendous July 14 festivals throughout France, the equivalent of our July Fourth. The government had banned a rally of a third of a million delegates to the projected Peace Congress on July 15; but it could not prevent the annual holiday celebrating the fall of the Bastille—on Saturday, July 14—from becoming a peace demonstration. The annual parade from the east end of Paris to the Palace de la Bastille brought out at least half a million. All evening (combining with the Paris Bi-Millenary ceremonies) there was dancing in the streets. On Sunday, an indoor Congress of the Peace Movement took place, overflowing the Mutualite Hall. It had been preceded by peace rallies throughout the country, and in every one of the twenty arrondissements of the festive capital.

THE OTHER MAYORS GULPED

Parisians are still chuckling with pride and amusement over the speech by the mayor of Moscow, Feodore Yasnov, made before the assembled mayors of the major cities of France and the world. This was one of the high-points of the 2000th anniversary celebrations. With Pierre de Gaulle, brother of the fascist general presiding (he is mayor of Paris) Yasnov recalled the century-long tradition of Parisian struggles for liberty and said the "people of Moscow entertain sentiments of respect and friendship toward the people of France, who have offered such glorious examples of courageous struggle for liberty, democracy and socialism." You could just hear the other mayors gulping at that last phrase. But Parisians loved it.

DEPUTY THOREZ CONVALESCING

Efforts are being made by fascist deputies in the new French Assembly to challenge the election of Maurice Thorez, the Communist general secretary, who led the list in his section of Paris with 140,000 votes. It is charged that the registration form for the Thorez candidacy was irregular—an absolute lie. Thorez is now convalescing from a partial paralysis at a Soviet resort, and the news of his recovery is followed with deep concern by millions of Frenchmen. Last week, L'Humanite's main story showed a photo of Thorez, surrounded by his three sons and his wife, Jeanette—all smiling broadly against the background of the Soviet rest-home.

The Soviet film, Fall of Berlin, is having an enormous success in Paris. In the first 15 days, 40,000 people saw it. There is great indignation over the fact that the government censors refused to let the second half of the film be shown—the parts where the Soviet armies take the Reichstag.

TWO CASES OF CIVIL RIGHTS

In the midst of all the excitement over July 14, and the Bi-Millenary fetes, and the Tour de France—which is the annual, month-long bicycle races—the French working class is not forgetting its outstanding civil liberties cases. Two, in particular: the case of the naval engineer, Henri Martin, who faces 20 years in jail for having helped distribute leaflets against the "dirty war" in Indo-China; and the case of the French African leaders in Grand-



MAURICE THOREZ

Bassam, on the Ivory-Coast. Henri Martin had been acquitted by a naval court, but faces a new trial this week on "sabotage" and "demoralization of the armed forces" charges. Incidentally, this brave second major comes from Brest, the town where the Nazi general, Ramcke, committed his crimes; this is the same Ramcke who was recently freed, and immediately welcomed across the frontier by the Bonn chancellor, Adenauer.

NEGRO HEROES STILL IN PRISON

The Grand Bassam case is one of those terrible crimes that take place almost weekly against the colonial peoples. Back on Feb. 6, 1949 thirty-five leaders of the Ivory Coast section of the African Democratic Assembly were arrested. They were held without trial until December 1949 when they conducted a 17 day hunger-strike. In the next months, bitter clashes took place between the African workers of this region and the French police: 30 dead in 15 days fighting, more than 3,000 arrested. The trial opened in March 1950 and prominent French attorneys, among them Marcel Willard (who defended Dmitroff in Leipzig) attended. The appeals are still being heard. Meanwhile, these brave sons of French Africa are still in prison.

FESTIVALS AND HOUSING

"Paris is 2,000 years old", says a headline in L'Humanite, but "Paris also has 175,000 hovels..." It's a story about the acute and shameful housing crisis. Some of the facts are astonishing. There are 140,000 apartments in Paris still inhabited which were built before 1821. . . . Out of about 13,000 buildings shattered in the war, only 1,371 have been rebuilt. And now, while millions are being voted for re-armament, the citizens of Paris are facing substantial increases in rent, which menaces tens of thousands of the poorest people with expulsion from their apartments. And nowhere to go. That is why the Communist poster—which shows that 50,000 apartments of three rooms each could be built for the 100 billion francs which an armored division costs—is getting such a hand throughout Paris. . . .

VOTE FOR AFL

HOLLYWOOD (FP).—Actors who make films for television voted 439 to 48 for the Screen Actors Guild (AFL) rather than Television Authority, a new union made up of members of five AFL talent guilds.

REAL WAGES DROP

In terms of 1939 dollars, gross average weekly earnings of production workers amounted to \$37.15 last year. In October, 1950, this had declined to \$35.25.

Ask Court Throw Out Case In Pittsburgh Frameup Trial

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS attorney John T. McTernan compared the Pittsburgh "sedition" trial last week to the persecutions of the Quakers, who eventually found a haven in Pennsylvania nearly three centuries ago.

The Quakers of old, like Andy Onda and James Dolsen today, were accused of wanting to "overthrow" the government, although neither said anything about it.

The Quakers, said McTernan, were arrested because they refused to doff their hats to government officials. The courts ruled that this revealed a lack of respect to the government, and thus indicated a desire to "overthrow" the same government.

The charges against Communists, who talked peace, civil rights and the advantages of a Socialist system over capitalism, are just a fantastic, the attorney pointed out.

McTernan was closing an argument on a defense motion to throw out the frameup indictments and the shoddy, witchhunting "evidence" in the case.

GILBERT HELWIG, Assistant District Attorney, in his reply to McTernan's motion that the defendants had never advocated any specific act of violence.

And in the nearly seven months of this trial no single stoolpigeon witness has alleged that the defendants or the Communist Party is advocating any specific act of violence.

Helwig vaguely charged, however, that the Communists had the seditious "intent" to perpetrate such acts of violence at one unspecified time in the revolutionary future.

The prosecutor therefore argued that Onda and Dolsen—as Communist Party spokesmen in Pittsburgh—should be sent to the penitentiary now.

Helwig seeks to build up this case by making inferences from words and phrases torn out of context from the Marxist classics by the witchhunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno, the state's self-styled "expert" on Marxism-Leninism.

HELWIG asserted in the seventh month of the trial that the District Attorney's office would apply what he called the "rule of reason" in "sedition" prosecutions. Under this so-called "rule of reason," the DA would treat the same political utterances differently on different occasions. They would prosecute only when they considered such prosecutions necessary. McTernan replied that this so-called "rule of reason" turned the prosecutor into an official censor of free speech. It permitted the District Attorney to shut men's mouths as he desired. No one could tell what utterances might bring prosecution. And the First Amendment to the U. S. Constitution would lie shattered and dead.

The Civil Rights Congress spent much of its time in a masterly analysis of the Marxist classics that the prosecution has introduced as "evidence" of "sedition."

These books were introduced into evidence in toto and their contents must be considered as a whole, the attorney pointed out. And he showed by quotations and summaries that the great Marxist teachers urged winning the masses of the toilers by tactics of peaceful persuasion. And McTernan quoted the Communist Party Constitution's clauses providing for the expulsion of advocates of force and violence.

WINS FIGHT FOR HER LIFE



Mrs. Dorothy Mae Stevens, 23, is wheeled from Chicago's Michael Reese Hospital for the first time since she was frozen to a body temperature of 64 degrees last winter. She survived after losing a leg, a foot and a hand by amputation. She is shown on her way to a church benefit to raise money to buy her artificial limbs.

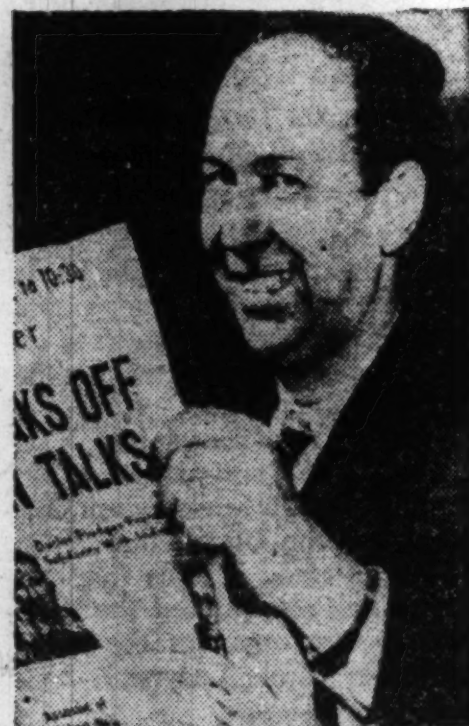
STEVE NELSON RAPS MOVE TO HIKE BAIL TO \$50,000

PITTSBURGH, Penna.—Setve Nelson, Spanish Civil War veteran and Communist organizer, Friday accused Judge Michael A. Musmanno of seeking to make political capital for his election campaign in his effort to have the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania increase Nelson's bail to \$50,000. In Nelson's petition to the court to retain present bail, Attorneys John T. McTernan, Basil R. Pollitt and Hymen Schlesinger call Musmanno an "interloper and officious intermeddler." The red-baiting judge has made a career of hounding Communist leaders for their loyalty to the working class and the struggle for peace.

Musmanno is demanding that the Supreme Court raise Steve Nelson's bail to the astronomical sum of \$50,000 so that he can use this issue in his campaign for Supreme Court Judge. Last year, when Musmanno was running for Lieutenant Governor, he raided the Party offices here, removed progressive literature and instituted the trial of Steve Nelson, Andy Onda and Jim Dolson on phony "sedition" charges. He lost that election, but apparently remains convinced that more red-baiting will win him the Democratic designation in the July 25 primary.

Nelson is still recuperating from severe injuries sustained in an automobile accident last May, but Musmanno wants him in jail where the CP leader cannot obtain the special medical attention he requires for recovery. The defense petition points out that Nelson does not have funds sufficient to meet higher bail and that to grant Musmanno's petition would be tantamount to jailing him.

Frustrated in its efforts to get a speedy conviction of Nelson, the prosecution is ignoring all legal and constitutional restrictions in order to convict working class



STEVE NELSON

leaders Onda and Dolson. It announced in today's trial session that Dolson and Onda didn't look like the caricatures of reactionary cartoonists, that they even might sincerely believe that they were fighting for the good of humanity, but that they should be jailed for 20 years anyhow because otherwise they would be free to convince others of the correctness of Marxist-Leninist ideology.

YEAR'S WAGE: \$464

In South Carolina some teachers received an annual salary of \$464 in 1950.

EXPORTS DROP

1950 U. S. exports declined 17.3 percent compared with the 1949 figure.

DO NOT VOTE

In the 1950 elections, only 42 million out of some 97 million who were eligible went to the ballot boxes.

UNION WARNS WILL STRIKE AGAINST CHRYSLER SPEEDUP

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT.

PRESSURE of rank and file CIO United Auto Workers membership for action to combat speedup has finally evoked a threat from the UAW leaders to Chrysler Corporation that strikes will take place in any and all of the company's plants upon presentation by workers of speedup beews.

Norman Matthews, Chrysler UAW director, charged that the corporation was sweating additional production out of the workers because of the 4-cent annual improvement raise.

Layoffs are not resulting in a corresponding drop in production. For example, in the last layoffs at Warren-DeSoto Chrysler, manpower was cut 20 percent. But production was cut back only 3½ percent. This is the pattern all over as layoffs throw thousands on the streets and speeds up those left in the shops.

UNEMPLOYED try and keep body and soul together on \$27 a week unemployment compensation for six months. By the end of August Michigan is expected to have 140,000 idle. Ernest Breech, Ford vice president, predicts it will be 1953 before the "defense" program will be working.

Particularly acute is the economic conditions of the Negro people. Victims of the last to be hired, first to be fired discrimination policy. Thousands of Negro workers with short seniority have been among the first to be laid off. It's

almost impossible for them to get factory jobs since 89 percent of Michigan bosses when they ask the United States Employment Services ask for "white only." These estimates were given at a UAW-FEPC conference several months ago by a spokeswoman for the Compensation Commission.

MATTHEWS told a U. S. Senate Investigating Committee investigating steel shortages here that the Chrysler Corp. was building parallel plants throughout the nation and workers here will remain idle a long time.

He said that 50,000 were laid off in Detroit's East Side auto plants in June and another 50,000 before May 1. Matthews revealed the anti-union character of the company's moves by quoting a statement they made to him saying, "we don't want to put all our eggs in one basket." Corporations like Ford, GM and Chrysler are thus revealed to be using the war situation to break up great concentrations of workers here who are unionized. That together with speedup of those still working may see big strikes in auto in the days ahead. The UAW threat to Chrysler is a beginning.

Sweetheart Soap Co. Lathers Up Filthy Tale of 'Saboteurs'

To the Editor:

SWEETHEART SOAP is sponsoring a radio serial with its locale in the region of Illinois.

Its unusually sugary idealization of "patriotic" hoodlumism, that is, of actually fascist hoodlumism, demands to be exposed to the decent people of Illinois, and protested by them.

The serial is called, "The Woman in My House." It invents a tale about murderous saboteurs in the industries of Gary, Indiana. Red-blooded Americans from suburban homes are encouraged by the FBI to go to Gary in the dead of night to catch the invented saboteurs at their saboteuring.

The red-blooded Americans kill a saboteur, but then have to flee with one of their own number seriously wounded. He is secretly

brought back to a suburban home to be nursed by a pretty girl from another suburban home.

The saboteurs would break into a hospital and murder him, if he were brought to a hospital. The FBI gives secret permission to a doctor to ignore the legal requirement of reporting the gun-wound of the red-blooded hero, and making known that he had killed a man.

Exactly this combination of lurid invention, and idealization of "patriotic" hoodlumism, prepared the way in Germany for the gradual organization of the "storm troops," and the final use of them by Big Business to clamp fascism on the German nation.

The serial emits its sugared slow poison from WMAQ at 3:45 p.m. W. ROXBURY.

English Language Paper to Be Circulated Widely in the USSR

The Moscow diplomatic corps was reported as speculating animatedly today on the significance of a new Soviet magazine which, according to the consensus of observers, is designed to ease the tension between the East and the West. This was reported in the press association dispatches from Moscow yesterday.

The English language magazine, "News," was launched with a mission of bringing about a closer understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States and Great Britain.

The twice-a-month "News" was assured of enormous circulation inside the Soviet Union. All newspapers displayed prominently an announcement of its debut by the official Tass news agency. That item in thousands of newspapers and on radio networks will make the publication known to virtually all Soviet readers.

The Soviet press published the highlights of the first number of the "News," together with quotes from an editorial entitled "Key to International Security." The editorial said:

"The key lies in the solution of the problem of international collaboration, and, above all, collaboration between the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies on the one hand and the Anglo-Saxon countries on the other."

It also cited Alexander Trovansky, former Soviet Ambassador to Washington, on the historic friendship between Russia and the United States, and Dmitri Shostakovich, one of Russia's most noted composers, on the American people's aspirations for peace.

The nationwide publicity given the magazine guaranteed a mass circulation.

Millions of Soviet citizens know or at least can read English, which is taught in all schools, elementary to the highest.

Instruction in foreign languages as a required subject begins with the third year in the primary schools. The choice is among English, French and German, which, with other languages, are taught in the secondary and higher institutions.

CICERO LIFE

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The Racial Issue

Efforts by a Negro family to move into an apartment building at 19th st. and Lombard ave. have aroused the community to a fever pitch. In today's Letters column a reader contends that the white people need a spokesman who can convince the nation that racial segregation must be practiced.

We do not believe that the people behind the present campaign to move a colored family into Cicero are any less bigoted than those who would deny the Negroes entrance. They see only their side of the case, and they persist in moving colored people into areas where they are not wanted. White people will not move into colored

THESE ARE SAMPLES of the kind of hate-inciting articles which appeared in the columns of "The Cicero Life" two days before the outbreak of mob violence at the apartment of a Negro family who tried to move into the hilly-white town last week.

To the Editor:
I have no right to tell you how I think it is time someone began to champion the cause of white people in racial controversy. It is noteworthy that Gov. James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, has the courage to come out and say that he is for segregation of white and colored children in school.
Haven't we any rights under the Constitution? Does the 14th Amendment mean we can have pig pens, glue factories and garbage dumps on Austin Blvd.? Do we want jitney cabs running up and down 22nd st.?
The letter I read in the July 1 issue of The Life in the "Letters to the Editor" column is the first article that I have read in your newspaper, and it was a good one. We don't want a Harlem in Cicero.
W. J. S.
(Name withheld by request)

What's Behind Mob Violence in Cicero?

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—The explosion of mob violence in Cicero didn't "just happen." The powder-keg was the situation in Cicero itself—a jimcrow town, a town notorious for 30 years as the stronghold of the Capone Syndi-

cate, a wide open town dominated politically by vice and gambling interests, an open-shop town where anti-union industrialists have readily found the police and gangster forces available for strikebreaking.

The fuse was a chain of anti-Negro riots which have rocked the Chicago area for five years—Fernwood Park, Airport Homes, the Johnson case, Peoria St., Emerald Ave., and the case of Dr. Percy Julian in Oak Park.

The touch-off was the special handiwork of the White Circle League, which has made Cicero a base of operations for more than a year.

As the all-important background for the Cicero events is the war hysteria, the chauvinist hatred of "non-whites" engendered by U. S. imperialist adventures against the Koreans and other colored peoples.

SINCE THE beginning of World War II, large numbers of Negro workers have been commuting into Cicero plants. A high degree of unity has developed among Negro and white workers, providing the basis for strong unions in many shops.

On the other hand, the Cicero employers have used every trick in the book to crack that unity. Bitter strike struggles, for example, the UE Elkay strike of April, 1949, were provoked by the employers in order to smash the unions and restore jimcrow in the shops.

THESE ARE SOME of the chief elements in the Cicero situation. They help explain why it was that highly-organized mob action was unleashed on Tuesday, July 10. They showed what powered the savagery of the mob which broke into the apartment of Harvey E. Clark, Jr., turned it into a shambles, threw the belongings out the windows, made a bonfire of the furniture and proceeded to set fire to the building. At no time was the Clark fam-



BEAUHARNAIS

ily living in the 19th St. apartment. Nevertheless, the mob was being guided toward the kind of show of violence designed to have an effect far beyond the besieged apartment itself.

Shortly before the outbreak, the White Circle League chieftain, Joseph Beauharnais, moved into the situation. He boldly announced his arrival to the town authorities, declaring that he was launching a drive to bring members into his Klan organization.

BEAUHARNAIS has had supporters in the town for more than a year. On May 12, 1950, he called a meeting in Cicero, explaining that the town suited him "because no Negroes are allowed to live in Cicero."

The meeting was held at the Liberty Hall, 1041 S. 49th Court, Cicero, a hall from which he was subsequently barred when this paper explained the purposes of the organization to the management.

Close to 100 people showed up at the meeting, including Cicero realtors, members of a landlords' "improvement" association. Beauharnais gave his usual spiel about

white supremacy and the need for building the White Circle League "to champion the cause of white people."

THIS IDENTICAL language turned up in an anonymous "letter to the editor" which appeared in "The Cicero Life," leading local newspaper, on July 8, 1951. That was two days before the mob attacked the Clark home.

In that same issue of "Cicero Life" was an editorial which purported to see a plot among some people "who persist in moving colored people into areas where they are not wanted."

Now, "The Cicero Life," one of the "Life" newspapers which are published in Stickney and Berwyn, owns the Clich Printing Co., 2144 S. Kedzie. It was this company which also printed the White Circle News, organ of the notorious White Circle League.

THE PATTERN of mob violence which was unfolded in Cicero has become damnably familiar in this area. The gathering of the mob, the use of teen-agers for much of the dirty work, the rock barrage, followed by arson. This was the sequence at the Johnson home on St. Lawrence Ave., the Peoria St. attacks, the recent assault at 3437 S. Emerald St., where Negro delegates to the American Peace Congress were housed.

IT WAS the Cicero police chief, Ervin Konocsy, who opened the attack on the Clark family when they first appeared at the apartment on June 8.

"The first I knew of the police chief's presence," Clark said later, "was when I felt a violent kick from the rear. He behaved like a madman."

"We aren't going to allow n...s to live here," the Clarks were told. The Cicero police department proved that it was ready to back up this stand with force and violence.

PENNSYLVANIA NEGROES CHALLENGE OLD PARTIES IN PRIMARIES

(Continued from Page 1)

Poling organization, voters resented the fact that selection was made of a presumably "safe" candidate from the viewpoint of party interests rather than a candidate who would fight for Negro rights.

Among independents running without party support are, in the Fourth District, Robert C. Nix, attorney; Mrs. Emma Deshields, a West Philadelphia civic leader who is endorsed by her union, Local 813 of the CIO United Auto Workers, running for Councilman-at-Large; Tom Daly, in the Seventh District, who has also made a bid for labor support; as well as a number of others.

The general feeling among Negro workers within the major parties is that the time has come for a change in the local political picture. There are 170,941 registered Negro voters in Philadelphia; Negroes comprise one-sixth of the population here; and in a number of wards like the 24th, the 44th, and the 32nd, Negro voters are by far the majority.

IN THE 32ND WARD a contest has just been concluded which is indicative of the feelings of the Negro voters, with the ousting of Al Lichtenstein as Ward Republican leader in favor of a Negro, Tomlin Campbell, defeating the Republican machine attempt to keep the former in control. This Ward has at least a registered Negro vote of 14,588 and 7,639 voters among other groups.

Progressives concerned with securing Negro representation feel that the large number of Negro candidates running in many districts is an important development,

but may not lead to the desired end in this primary, since no effective coalition has been formed around any candidate or group with a strong platform.

This article has not discussed another Negro candidacy, that of John L. Holton, running for Councilman-at-Large on the Progressive Party ticket, which will be discussed in a future article on the Progressive Party and the elections.

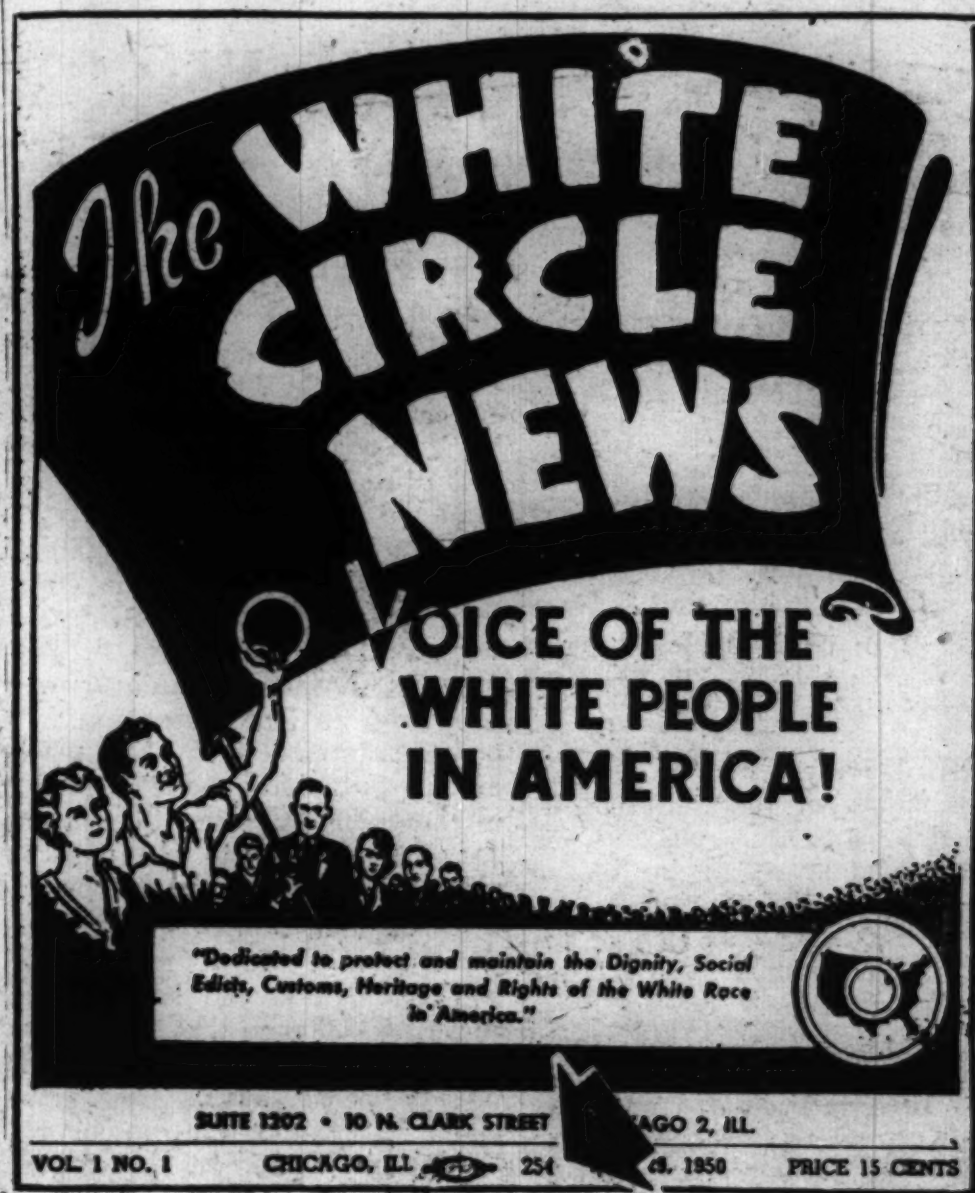
CRC Protests FBI Harassing Citizens

Harassment and illegal entry into homes, places of business and employment of Detroiters by FBI agents was protested last week by the Civil Rights Congress of Michigan.

The pretext under which these citizens were seen, was the alleged search for the missing Communist victims of the Smith Act. The CRC warned of possible mass frameups and demanded the FBI cease their intimidation and illegal actions.

Arthur McPhaul, executive secretary of CRC, said: "We joined with the two dissenting Supreme Court Justices, Black and Douglas, in warning that this decision meant the destruction of the civil liberties of all the people."

"We strongly urge vigorous protests to President Truman and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath against harassment and intimidation of peaceful and law-abiding citizens. We believe that the overriding issue here is the reversal of the Smith Act decision. We call upon all citizens to demand of the President that a rehearing be granted."



White Circle Organ Printed in Shop Owned by 'The Cicero Life'

CHICAGO.—Next to union label on printed matter there appears the number of the print shop where it was produced.

On the masthead of "The Cicero Life" (top of page) appears the number "254." That same number appears on the masthead of "The White Circle News," organ of the Klan-like White Circle League (see above).

Shop number "254" is the Clich Printing Co., 2144 S. Kedzie. This company is owned by the "Life" papers of Cicero, Berwyn and Stickney.

In the last issue of "White Circle News," its publisher wrote: "We will fight to preserve our neighborhoods and social institutions and we will keep them white, and we'll die if necessary to keep them white!"

The New York-Harlem Edition Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVI, No. 29 July 22, 1951
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Chance for Peace — Seize It!

Top Washington circles are worried. Big business is fearful of the danger of a "peace crisis" in the stock market and industry. Their worry is that from a Korea peace may come the greater "peril" of a world peace settlement lasting a generation or longer. What should you do about it? Turn to Page 5 for editorial—A Chance for Peace; Seize It!

'COURAGEOUS AMERICANS' URGED TO OFFER BAIL FUNDS

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Communist national committee-woman and one of the 17 working class leaders facing trial under Smith Act thought-control indictments, appealed "to all fair-minded Americans, regardless of political views, to defend the right to bail under the Bill of Rights by now courageously stepping forward" with bail for the 11 still in jail.

"What is now required is that people come forward with their own money or property and put it up directly for bail. This is the basis upon which the six, now at liberty, were released.

"We appeal to all fair-minded Americans, regardless of political views, to defend the right to bail under the Bill of Rights, by now courageously stepping forward and helping these women and men secure their freedom.

"Where a person does not possess sufficient cash or property value for the entire amount, it can be done in connection with others, so do not delay or hesitate for this reason. Get in touch with us at once.

"Please call or contact by phone the treasurer of our committee, Mrs. Marion Bachrach, 35 E. 12 St., AL 4-2215.

"Haste is desirable. Some of these defendants are not well. All are immobilized by this entire proceedings. We need them out. It is their right under the Eighth Amendment. Can you help? Let us hear from you."

The 3-Year Plot On Right to Bail

Jailing of Communists Perils All Labor, Packinghouse Paper Says

— See Page 4 —



Homes and farmlands under water in the Kansas-Missouri floods.

36 Flood Dead Are Victims Of Profits and War Drive

— See Page 6 —

Going Back, Says Negro Victim of Cicero Mob

By CARL HIRSCH

CICERO, Ill.

THE GOOD TOWNSPEOPLE of this suburban community have been trying for years to live down Cicero's gangland reputation.

But last week a new and more vicious type of mob violence catapulted this town of 60,000 onto the front pages. It was no longer the story of Al Capone's gunmen.

This time the mobsters were racists, unleashing a volley of high-powered hatred and wanton destruction against the Negro family of Harvey E. Clark, Jr.

Clark had rented an apartment in Cicero—the first Negro in the town's history to do so. That set the scum of the entire county into motion.

FIRST TO REACT were the big realtors, who throw a fit every time a Negro "escapes" from the high-rent ghetto of Chicago.

Then came the howl from the industrialists in Cicero who have been trying to restore their factories to the pre-war lily-white status, the open shop conditions possible only when the unity of Negro and white workers can be destroyed.

And quickly mobilized for the dirty work were the Cicero police, the hoodlums recruited locally and from Chicago, and the White Circle League, the notorious Chicago version of the Ku Klux Klan.

For four nights, they besieged the Clark apartment in a barbarous orgy of violence which mounted in fury and destructiveness. By week's end, they had turned the 20-apartment building into a shambles; bonfired all the furniture of the Clark family; uprooted trees and stormed the building with rock batteries.

THE ANTI-NEGRO RIOT had just about run its disgraceful course when 500 state militiamen appeared on the scene last Friday, setting up barbed wire entanglements, machine gun emplacements and 24-hour patrols.

But the shameful Cicero story is not over. In the wake of the violence came the sober realization to the majority of people in this area that this thing cannot stand.

The Cicero outrage can not remain an everlasting triumph of fascist mob rule and a pattern for Klan action.

From Clark himself came the measured words that he and his

family are going back in to Cicero to live. There must be a showdown with jimcrow, he said, "and Cicero is as good a place as any to begin."

In Cicero itself, the people were beginning to speak out in a way that proved that the rioting could not have been the work of more than a handful.

IN A LETTER to a newspaper, a war widow wrote: "Has it been just six short years ago that these same people (of Cicero) were banded together in our war against nations that would persecute these so-called minority races?"

Two other women of nearby (also lily-white) Berwyn wrote: "What type of mass insanity is this that will allow people to break in and destroy another man's property, or that will even allow us to decide by the color of the skin who is the fit or the unfit?"

And another group wrote: "A greater feeling of shame has never descended upon us than when we read of the outrageous manner in which the hoodlums around the Cicero area stormed and destroyed the property of the Clark family and the property of their immediate neighbors.

"There could have been no more perfect reincarnation of the Hitler tactics. . . . We should call for a statewide period of mourning; for during the last days, the hot breath of death has descended upon the American way of life."

IN CICERO ITSELF, a movement of aroused citizens was beginning to take shape in opposition to the shameful events of last week.

A Baptist minister, the Rev. Jo-

seph L. Hughes, issued a damning accusation against the Cicero police, disclosing that they told him that they want no Negroes in the town "and this is our way of getting them out."

Nearby Oak Park, another suburb of Chicago, also has only one Negro resident, Dr. Percy Julian, the world-famed chemist and discoverer of life-giving drugs. His moving into the town began with the explosion of black-powder bombs and the throwing of incendiary torches. But recently, 35 of Oak Park's leading citizens formally extended their apologies and their welcome to the Julian family.

IN THE CICERO CASE, the fight-back has just begun. But there are growing numbers of people who will not rest until the Clark family is restored to their Cicero home with guarantees against attack.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is in the forefront of the fight, along with numerous other organizations of labor and the people.

Last Sunday, there was a protest rally called by the United Packinghouse Workers Union. Sidney Williams, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League, cited the long chain of mob violence in this area—Fernwood Gardens, Airport Homes, Park Manor, St. Lawrence Avenue, Peoria Street, Emerald Avenue—and now Cicero.

"They are all the same," he said, "and behind them all are the efforts of the real estate operators to keep the Negro people hemmed in the ghetto so they can make us pay whatever rent they choose."



The belongings of Harvey Clark, Negro war vet, go up in flames at the house in Cicero, Chicago suburb, to which the Clarks had just moved. Police stood by and watched as the mob hurled the Clark possessions from the window and set them afire.

ROMANIANS ENJOY NEW VACATION RESORTS



Thousands of workers in the Romanian Peoples Republic now have the opportunity to spend vacations, with expenses paid, at choice mountain or seaside resorts in the spacious villas of former landowners and industrialists. The women are shown at Villa No. 8 of the General Confederation of Labor. In the group are a linotype operator, a clothing trimmer and a meat distribution worker.

PROTESTS RAP STATE DEP'T PACT FOR JAPAN

Treaty Engineered by Dulles Gives Free Hand to Rearm

Opposition to the Washington-manufactured "Japanese peace treaty" was registered in the Philippines, Burma, Australia and the Soviet Union.

The treaty was drafted by John Foster Dulles, notorious race hate peddler and Republican advisor to the State Department, and gives Japanese imperialism a free hand to rearm.

The New York Times reported that people's resentment against the peace pact has mounted steadily throughout the Philippines. The Filipinos want reparations from Japan for war damages.

President Quirino has been forced to beg the people to refrain from any demonstrations against the Truman government. He referred specifically to the



DULLES

Living Standards Cut by Tokio Price Hikes

(By Allied Labor News)

TOKIO.

PRICES IN JAPAN have risen on an average of 50 percent to 60 percent and the people's living standards have fallen since the war in Korea broke out over a year ago, official government figures reveal.

By March, 1951, the price of metal products was 2.89 times higher than at the war's outbreak, machinery prices were 1.96 times higher, textiles 1.7 times and building materials 1.6 times higher.

Main cause of these price increases are the so-called special procurement demand orders placed by the American forces here. Total value of these orders placed for war material since the beginning of the war amounted to \$400 million by June, 1951.

About 60 percent of the payments for the orders already placed were paid by the Bank of Japan in Japanese yen, thus accelerating the inflation of the currency. The total volume of Japanese currency was a little over 298 billion yen on June 20, 1950. It increased to over 410 billion yen by May 1, 1951.

Japanese economists admit that the steady price increases during the past 12 months have seriously depressed the living standards of the Japanese people. By the first half of 1950, living standards had recovered to only 76 percent of the prewar 1934-36 level. Soaring prices since the Korean war had lowered living standards by at least 60 percent by March of this year.



Section of a May Day parade in Tokyo. The demonstrators demand food and their placards lampoon the government for ignoring the demands of the people.

Youth League's plan to burn Dulles in effigy.

Herbert V. Evatt, former Prime Minister of Australia and leader of the opposition Labor Party, attacked the Dulles draft treaty as one which would strengthen aggressive Japanese imperialism. He expressed fear as to the consequences "as Japan becomes stronger and stronger."

In Rangoon, Burma, the English-language paper, The Burman, reprinted an editorial from the Burmese Rangoon Daily which attacked the pact as a private treaty between the U.S. and Japan. The treaty, by agreement of all the allied powers who fought Japan World War II, is supposed to reflect the views and interests of all the co-belligerents against Japan.

RAPPED AS AGGRESSIVE GROUPING

MOSCOW. — The conference called in San Francisco by the Truman government for September is intended to "rubber-stamp the American project" for a Japanese peace treaty, the newspaper Pravda declared here. It predicted the "inevitable failure" of the Washington-dictated pact, and asserted that "it is impermissible that the Chinese People's Republic should be kept out of this peace."

Pravda added: "It is clear that without participation of this greatest country of Asia a real peace settlement in the Far East is unthinkable."

It charged that "the American authors of the project obviously intended to resort to methods of dictation in this instance. By the publication of their project, they calculate on putting up to countries dependent upon the U.S. a fait accompli."

Pravda termed the draft treaty "the first step on the path of the creation in the Pacific of an aggressive grouping similar in purpose and structure to the North Atlantic Pact." The paper stressed the fact that the treaty would weaken Japan's economy by blocking its normal trade with China and would strengthen Wall Street's grip over Japan's industry.

REVOKE BUS FRANCHISE

STOCKSON, Cal., (FP).—The City Council revoked the bus franchise of the Stockson City Lines after the company locked out its workers and ceased service July 1. The company has 30 days to change its mind before it forfeits a \$25,000 bond.

SUB-STANDARD HOMES

In 1950 more than five million urban families lived in dwellings without baths or indoor toilets.

PEACE AND FREEDOM KEY TO FRANCE'S 'JULY 4th'

Government Banned Sunday Protest, So Bastille Day Rallies Stressed Peace

PARIS

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

BASTILLE DAY CELEBRATIONS

PEACE AND FREEDOM and national independence—these were the themes of the tremendous July 14 festivals throughout France, the equivalent of our July Fourth. The government had banned a rally of a third of a million delegates to the projected Peace Congress on July 15; but it could not prevent the annual holiday celebrating the fall of the Bastille—on Saturday, July 14—from becoming a peace demonstration. The annual parade from the east end of Paris to the Palace de la Bastille brought out at least half a million. All evening (combining with the Paris Bi-Millenary ceremonies) there was dancing in the streets. On Sunday, an indoor Congress of the Peace Movement took place, overflowing the Mutualite Hall. It had been preceded by peace rallies throughout the country, and in every one of the twenty arrondissements of the festive capital.

THE OTHER MAYORS GULPED

Parisians are still chuckling with pride and amusement over the speech by the mayor of Moscow, Feodore Yasnov, made before the assembled mayors of the major cities of France and the world. This was one of the high-points of the 2000th anniversary celebrations. With Pierre de Gaulle, brother of the fascist general presiding (he is mayor of Paris) Yasnov recalled the century-long tradition of Parisian struggles for liberty and said the "people of Moscow entertain sentiments of respect and friendship toward the people of France, who have offered such glorious examples of courageous struggle for liberty, democracy and socialism." You could just hear the other mayors gulping at that last phrase. But Parisians loved it.

DEPUTY THOREZ CONVALESCING

Efforts are being made by fascist deputies in the new French Assembly to challenge the election of Maurice Thorez, the Communist general secretary, who led the list in his section of Paris with 140,000 votes. It is charged that the registration form for the Thorez candidacy was irregular—an absolute lie. Thorez is now convalescing from a partial paralysis at a Soviet resort, and the news of his recovery is followed with deep concern by millions of Frenchmen. Last week, L'Humanite's main story showed a photo of Thorez, surrounded by his three sons and his wife, Jeanette—all smiling broadly against the background of the Soviet rest-home.

The Soviet film, Fall of Berlin, is having an enormous success in Paris. In the first 15 days, 40,000 people saw it. There is great indignation over the fact that the government censors refused to let the second half of the film be shown—the parts where the Soviet armies take the Reichstag.

TWO CASES OF CIVIL RIGHTS

In the midst of all the excitement over July 14, and the Bi-Millenary fetes, and the Tour de France—which is the annual, month-long bicycle races—the French working class is not forgetting its outstanding civil liberties cases. Two, in particular: the case of the naval engineer, Henri Martin, who faces 20 years in jail for having helped distribute leaflets against the "dirty war" in Indo-China, and the case of the French African leaders in Grand-



MAURICE THOREZ

Bassam, on the Ivory-Coast. Henri Martin had been acquitted by a naval court, but faces a new trial this week on "sabotage" and "demoralization of the armed forces" charges. Incidentally, this brave second major comes from Brest, the town where the Nazi general, Ramcke, committed his crimes; this is the same Ramcke who was recently freed, and immediately welcomed across the frontier by the Bonn chancellor, Adenauer.

NEGRO HEROES STILL IN PRISON

The Grand Bassam case is one of those terrible crimes that take place almost weekly against the colonial peoples. Back on Feb. 6, 1949 thirty-five leaders of the Ivory Coast section of the African Democratic Assembly were arrested. They were held without trial until December 1949 when they conducted a 17 day hunger-strike. In the next months, bitter clashes took place between the African workers of this region and the French police: 30 dead in 15 days fighting, more than 3,000 arrested. The trial opened in March 1950 and prominent French attorneys, among them Marcel Willard (who defended Dmitroff in Leipzig) attended. The appeals are still being heard. Meanwhile, these brave sons of French Africa are still in prison.

FESTIVALS ... AND HOUSING

"Paris is 2,000 years old", says a headline in L'Humanite, but "Paris also has 175,000 hovels..." It's a story about the acute and shameful housing crisis. Some of the facts are astonishing. There are 140,000 apartments in Paris still inhabited which were built before 1821. ... Out of about 13,000 buildings shattered in the war, only 1,371 have been rebuilt. And now, while millions are being voted for re-armament, the citizens of Paris are facing substantial increases in rent, which menaces tens of thousands of the poorest people with expulsion from their apartments. And nowhere to go. That is why the Communist poster—which shows that 50,000 apartments of three rooms each could be built for the 100 billion francs which an armored division costs—is getting such a hand throughout Paris. ...

VOTE FOR AFL

HOLLYWOOD (FP).—Actors who make films for television voted 439 to 48 for the Screen Actors Guild (AFL) rather than Television Authority, a new union made up of members of five AFL talent guilds.

REAL WAGES DROP

In terms of 1939 dollars, gross average weekly earnings of production workers amounted to \$37.15 last year. In October, 1950, this had declined to \$35.25.

Plot to Destroy Right to Bail Began Over Three Years Ago

(Continued from Page 4) right of bail. Clark's men seized eight Communist and working class leaders in Los Angeles, decorated war heroes, Negro workers, youth and mothers, and within hours had thrown them into jail without bail on "contempt" charges, meaning that the eight had scorned being stoolpigeons, and naming other fighters for peace for the same fascist-like persecution. A mass fight won their release on bail after weeks in jail, Judge William Denham of the Court of Appeals so ordering. Denver was next, and it took a Supreme Court ruling by the late Justice Wiley Rutledge to restore the Constitution to five workers in Colorado.

In New York, as the frameup trial of 11 Communist leaders came to a close and Judge Medina denied bail despite the appeal to the Supreme Court, the shocked and angry roar of "We Want Bail" echoed through Foley Square. Bail was finally won. There was a succession of deportation cases in which bail was denied and finally won, including the case of four prominent Californians, Communist Party organizer Frank Carlson, Korean-American architect Davis Hyun, Hollywood writer-educator Harry Carlisle and British-born dancer Miriam Stevenson, who were thrown behind barred wire for six months at Terminal Island until ordered freed in May, 1951. Forty-eight McCarran Act victims were rounded up in midnight raids and spent as much as six months in

jails before bail was granted. Now it is the "loyalty test" for bail bond money, despite the clearcut Superior Court of Appeals ruling of June 22 that the source of bail money is "no concern of the District Attorney." Most people simply do not know these startling facts. Get the truth to them.

Packhouse

(Continued from Page 4) employers) nor the free speech sections of the Constitution prevent the Taft-Hartley Law from interfering with peaceful picketing. Thus, once more the attack on the civil liberties of the Communists go hand in hand with the restrictions on the civil liberties of labor. Several years ago when the Supreme Court was upholding and supporting civil liberties for all groups — and when Justices Black and Douglas were in the majority — the Court also recognized peaceful picketing as the workers' means of communication and gave it constitutional protection. This was at a time when labor's constitutional rights were being expanded as a result of Supreme Court decisions in a case of a minority group, the Jehovah's Witness.

"But as the Supreme Court since that time has cut down on constitutional protection of free speech generally (culminating in this most recent decision), so, hand in hand, has gone the process of cutting down the constitutional protection of labor's right to picket.

"It is never just one front that civil liberties are destroyed. When the torch of the Statue of Liberty is dimmed, we are all plunged into darkness together.

"We have learned the hard way — we in the labor movement — that if we stand by while any minority group, however unpopular, is kicked around, we run the risk of being trampled on ourselves.

"It is our national tradition that no man or woman, however, unpopular his or her cause, shall be imprisoned for thoughts and speeches alone. We in the labor movement have special reason for preserving that tradition. We, too, have thoughts and make speeches that are not always popular with the powers that be.

"And we expect to be free to continue to do so we had better be prepared to speak out now and at any other time against any attack on the free speech of any group. We are quite sure that Justice Black would be very happy to be proven wrong and to find that whatever may be the present opinion of the public on Communism, not 'few' but many will protest the denial of anyone's civil liberties."

ONE MILLION "JOADS"

Some one million of the 5.1 million agricultural workers in the U. S. are migratory workers. In 1949 their average cash earnings were \$514.

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Write to the 11 Jailed Leaders

Those wishing to write to the 11 working class defendants held in prison by the government were advised to send their letters to:

Claudia Jones and Betty Gannett, at the Women's House of Detention, 27 Greenwich Ave., New York City.

Alexander Bittelman, Al Lannon, William Weinstone, S. W. Gerson, Louis Weinstock, Arnold Johnson, Alexander Trachtenberg, V. J. Jerome, and Isadore Begun, all at the Federal House of Detention, 427 West St., New York City.

Bail Is Denied

(Continued from Page 4) \$10,000 in cash which she offered to post for release of her husband. She said she borrowed the money from city officials, newspapermen, former city officials, her husband's former employers and her mother-in-law.

MRS. GERSON said they had loaned her the money with the understanding that she would not reveal their names.

"They would lose their jobs, and their families and children would be harassed if I revealed the names," she said.

McDonald ruled that Mrs. Gerson was not a proper surety, and Gerson was returned to prison.

Defendants Claudia Jones and Betty Gannett were taken from the courthouse in a prison van to the Greenwich St. Women's House of Detention. Defendants Alexander Bittelman, Al Lannon, William Weinstone, Simon Gerson, Louis Weinstock, Arnold Johnson, Alexander Trachtenberg, Isadore Begun and V. J. Jerome were handcuffed and taken to the West St. Federal Detention House.

The marshals had complained the group was singing in the courthouse bullpen.

Judge Holtzoff conducted the bail hearing with express speed, cutting off argument by attorneys Harold I. Cammer and Michael Begun, who appeared for the defendants.

CAMMER charged Judge Ryan had revoked a total of \$166,000 in bail posted by the CRC Bail Fund in violation of a June 27 U. S. Appeals Court decision which ordered the Federal Court clerk to receive the bail as legal surety. But Holtzoff ordered 13 of the defendants remanded immediately.

Miss Hutchins was grilled at length by Assistant Prosecutor John M. Foley concerning her financial status, before the \$10,000 in Treasury bonds she posted for Miss Flynn was finally accepted.

Miss Hutchins stated the bonds were part of savings from yearly income she derived from the estate of her father who died in the 1920's. At one point, Foley asked Miss Hutchins if she was posting the bond so Miss Flynn "may abscond and leave the jurisdiction of this court." She replied with an emphatic "No."

Attorneys for the 17 then hurried to the Appeals Court and asked Judge Swan to stay the order revoking bail posted by the CRC. Judge Swan quickly denied the motion. Swan said the defense attorneys could bring the matter before a full bench of judges, Learned Hand, Augustus Hand and Jerome Frank, who signed the original order June 27 approving bail posted by the CRC fund.

Also free on new bail previously posted are Marion Bachrach (\$10,000) and George Blake Charney (\$10,000). Israel Amter, another defendant, was paroled last week by Judge Ryan in his own custody until Aug. 1, when he is required to post \$500 in new bail.

The government is demanding that Betty Gannett, Claudia Jones and Alexander Bittelman each post \$20,000 in new bail. Ten thousand dollars each is demanded for all the remaining defendants.

ALP's 15,690 Petitions Put McAvoy in August 21 Primaries

By MICHAEL SINGER

POLITICAL WISEACRES who have been crowing that the American Labor Party is "dead" showed surprise this week at the 15,690 petitions filed by the party for its citywide candidate in the Aug. 21 primary. The signatures, garnered from all over the city, placed Clifford T. McAvoy in the four-way race for City Council President.

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Major speculation in the Council race centered on the anticipated declination of Rep. Jacob K. Javitz for the Republican nomination. GOP leaders refused to commit

themselves on his substitute but there was widespread reports that Rep. Henry J. Latham of Queens would be named. Javitz, who has always received Liberal Party support, is reluctant to run against the Liberal candidate Rudolph Halley and has failed to make a deal whereby Halley would withdraw and turn over the Liberal endorsement to him.

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Sweetheart Soap Co. Lathers Up Filthy Tale of 'Saboteurs'

To the Editor: SWEETHEART SOAP is sponsoring a radio serial with its locale in the region of Illinois.

Its unusually sugary idealization of "patriotic" hoodlumism, that is, of actually fascist hoodlumism, demands to be exposed to the decent people of Illinois, and protested by them.

The serial is called, "The Woman in My House." It invents a tale about murderous saboteurs in the industries of Gary, Indiana. Red-blooded Americans from suburban homes are encouraged by the FBI to go to Gary in the dead of night to catch the invented saboteurs at their sabotaging.

The red-blooded Americans kill a saboteur, but then have to flee with one of their own number seriously wounded. He is secretly

brought back to a suburban home to be nursed by a pretty girl from another suburban home.

The saboteurs would break into a hospital and murder him, if he were brought to a hospital. The FBI gives secret permission to a doctor to ignore the legal requirement of reporting the gun-wound of the red-blooded hero, and making known that he had killed a man.

Exactly this combination of lurid invention, and idealization of "patriotic" hoodlumism, prepared the way in Germany for the gradual organization of the "storm troops," and the final use of them by Big Business to clamp fascism on the German nation.

The serial emits its sugared slow poison from WMAQ at 3:45 p.m. W. ROXBURY.

Shopper's Guide

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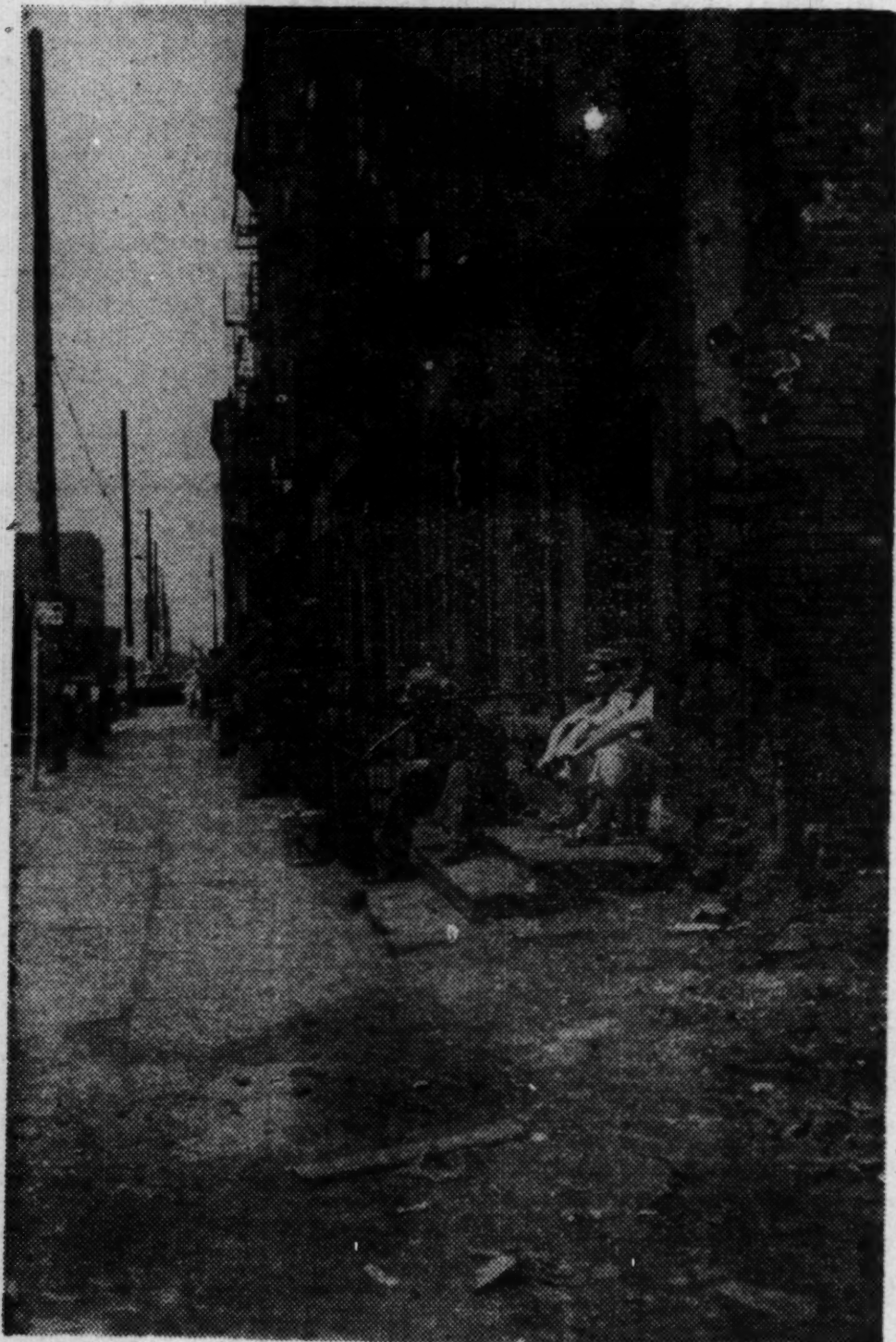
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FOR SALE (Appliances) VACUUM CLEANER—Rated best by Independent Consumer Org. Reg. \$74.95. Spec. \$49.95. Standard Brand Dist. 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.). GR. 3-7819	STATION WAGON TO HIRE MAN with Station Wagon, makes daily trips to country. Small moving jobs. Passengers. Reasonable. Dependable. Call Bob, UL 7-8143.
COUNTRY BOARD CITY SLICKER FARM, Jeffersonville, N.Y. Forget the alarm clock—go rustic. Barn dances. Swim, sports, food galore. Artistic rooms. Children 1/2 rate to 12. Booklet. Tel. Callicoon 321 J 2.	TRUCKS FOR HIRE MOVING, storage; Rockaway, Long Beach. Low rates. Call JE 6-8000. Ed Wendell. JIMMIE'S PICKUP SERVICE on vacation will return on or about the 15th of July.
RESORTS EAST HILL FARM, Youngsville, N. Y. Ideal vacation in the Catskills, modern facilities, swimming, sports, camp fires. Informal dancing, excellent food. \$35.00 weekly. Special family rates. Call Jeffersonville 74-W. Booklet.	CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAYABLE IN ADVANCE RATES: Daily per line Weekend (For Personal Ads) 1 insertion 40c 3 consec. insert 30c 40c 7 consec. insert 25c 30c (For Commercial Ads) Six words constitute one line Minimum charge — 2 lines DEADLINES: For the Daily Worker: Previous day at 1 p.m. For Monday's issue — Friday 3 p.m. For the Weekend Worker: Previous Wednesday at 5 p.m.

Plenty of Luxury Apartments . . .



The rent? \$400 a month for six rooms; eight rooms for \$500 was the price for luxury apartments at this building at 15 E. 91 St., shown when in the process of construction.

. . . But No Slum Clearance



These are slums in the Red Hook section of Brooklyn. They play their part in breeding crime, disease and juvenile delinquency.

What's happening to our Constitution under the Smith Act—the right to dissent—the right to bail?

RESTORE FREE SPEECH

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War Program Perils Meager Housing Plans

THE PUBLIC HOUSING program for 24,500 apartment units in New York City, which doesn't begin to scratch the surface of the slum dwellers' needs, is being endangered by the government's war spending.

Only six projects out of 20 planned during the past two years under the U. S. Housing Act of 1949, are under construction. The fate of the remaining 12 are in doubt. A maximum of 400,000 public housing units could have been built under that act but only 1,480 family dwellings had actually been completed by June 8, 1951.

PHILIP J. CRUISE, Housing Authority chairman in this city, pointed out this week that projects not already started depend upon approval of the National Production Authority and a removal of the cutback on the public housing program voted last May by the House of Representatives. Last May, the House voted 5,000 units for the entire country.

For the second time in 10 years, New York City tenants are being told that they must wait indefinitely for better low-rent housing even though half a million families are still living in woeful slums.

The public housing program, begun during the late President Roosevelt's early terms, has always been opposed by the powerful real estate lobby which fronts for the banks, landlords and speculators who make a fortune off slum dwellings.

During the last war, Americans impatiently waited for its conclusion with the hope that decent housing would become a reality. For a few it did. But for the overwhelming majority housing continued to deteriorate.

HOUSING SHORTAGES, overcrowding and increased rents have harassed the majority of Americans. This harassment has been increased by the machinations of the building material monopolies and the infiltration of anti-public housing spokesmen on public housing agencies.

Cruise said here that plans for the 12 projects still in the planning stage were being worked on. Six are about ready to be started

with sites obtained and architectural work started. The remaining two still have to be approved by the City Planning Commission.

In explaining the delay on the projects Cruise also cited the difficulty in rehousing tenants living on project sites.

Throughout the years city officials have been remiss as well as callous in rehousing these tenants. Although the law states that these tenants are to be relocated in comparable housing most of the families have had to fend for themselves. New housing has brought tragedy to thousands of families who had to be removed from project sites.

SHORTLY AFTER the last war, the city undertook a temporary rehousing program by placing evicted tenants into rehabilitated houses. But this program was given up and tenants were evicted without mercy.

Although President Truman has talked public housing, he has undercut this program by thrusting the nation into a phony "emergency" for which the people's social needs are being sacrificed. Although he makes faces at the real estate lobby and calls them bad names he is really carrying out their program by abandoning public housing for "defense" barracks.

Private builders have long shown that they are interested only in the highest-priced dwellings. The bi-partisan program for war with its billions for munitions and nothing for housing will never answer the people's needs. Only the people through continued struggle can to some degree relieve America's housing tragedy.



Public Trial to Weigh Guilt Of Cop-Killer of Negro

THE GRANDEST JURY of all—the people—will deliberate Wednesday night on charges that a Brooklyn policeman wantonly and without justification killed Henry Fields Jr., 26-year-old Negro father of four small children.

At First Baptist Church, Rookaway and Livonia Aves.—close by the very spot where Patrolman Samuel Applebaum drew his gun and killed Fields with a single shot after a minor traffic accident—the Negro and white people of Brownsville will sit in solemn judgment on the evidence that was suppressed by two all-white, silk-stocking Brooklyn Grand Juries.

All through Brownsville this weekend the people were reading leaflets in the form of a "summons" issued by the Committee of 2,000 for Justice in the Case of Henry Fields Jr.

"Attend this public trial," the summons urged, "help win justice, uphold law and order and enforce God's commandment, 'Thou shalt not kill!'"

Before the trial ends, committee spokesmen said, the mass jury will have heard the same eye-witnesses who told the shocking facts to the two Grand Juries that whitewashed the killer-cop. They will hear prominent attorneys bring out the background of anti-Negro police brutality that the Grand Juries refused to listen to. And they will arrive at a verdict based on the facts.

The committee's "summons" quoted the words of Asst. Brooklyn District Attorney William I.

Siegel, who said the official Grand Jury had acted "capriciously and contrary to law," had committed "a gross miscarriage of justice" in refusing to indict the cop for Henry Fields' murder.

At First Baptist Church Wednesday night, justice will get a second chance. The people willing, it will not go begging.

3 MILLION YOUTH WORK

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The New York-Harlem Late Edition Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVI, No. 29 July 22, 1951
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Chance for Peace — Seize It!

Top Washington circles are worried. Big business is fearful of the danger of a "peace crisis" in the stock market and industry. Their worry is that from a Korea peace may come the greater "peril" of a world peace settlement lasting a generation or longer. What should you do about it? Turn to Page 5 for editorial—A Chance for Peace; Seize It!

'COURAGEOUS AMERICANS' URGED TO OFFER BAIL FUNDS

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Communist national committee-woman and one of the 17 working class leaders facing trial under Smith Act thought-control indictments, appealed "to all fair-minded Americans, regardless of political views, to defend the right to bail under the Bill of Rights by now courageously stepping forward" with bail for the 11 still in jail.

"What is now required is that people come forward with their own money or property and put it up directly for bail. This is the basis upon which the six, now at liberty, were released.

"We appeal to all fair-minded Americans, regardless of political views, to defend the right to bail under the Bill of Rights, by now courageously stepping forward and helping these women and men secure their freedom.

"Where a person does not possess sufficient cash or property value for the entire amount, it can be done in connection with others, so do not delay or hesitate for this reason. Get in touch with us at once.

"Please call or contact by phone the treasurer of our committee, Mrs. Marion Bachrach, 35 E. 12 St., AL 4-2215.

"Haste is desirable. Some of these defendants are not well. All are immobilized by this entire proceedings. We need them out. It is their right under the Eighth Amendment. Can you help? Let us hear from you."

The 3-Year Plot On Right to Bail Saypol and Dewey Aides Continue Move to Violate Constitution

— See Pages 3 and 4 —



BLAZING OIL TANKS exploded in the industrial heart of Kansas City, Kansas, during the floods of the Neosho, Kansas and Missouri Rivers. About 2000,000 gallons of gasoline went up in the flames.

36 Flood Dead Are Victims Of Profits and War Drive

— See Pages 2 and 3 —

Workers Hit Back at Attacks On Jobs and Living Conditions

PITTSBURGH.—The Aliquippa giant plant of Jones and Laughlin Steel, employing 12,000 workers was brought to a standstill Friday when members of the United Steelworkers of America set up picket lines and workers of the midnight shift walked out.

Poll Finds 5 of 7 Consumers Can't Buy Now Because of High Prices

Five out of seven consumers think this is a bad time to buy. The reason: prices are too high. That was the major finding of a representative poll among 1,000 American families conducted in June by the University of Michigan research center.

Most people questioned said that with "current prices they cannot afford to save" and expressed uncertainty about the future. Most of them felt their standard of living had declined.

The proportion saying they were better off financially in June than at the beginning of the year was lower than at any time in the last few years. Similarly, those who said they expect to make more money a year from now declined sharply from January to June.

On the question of price control, the families appeared to be overwhelmingly in favor of it. Only one out of six maintained that controls should be relaxed or abolished.

UNITED LABOR ACTION GROUP HITS FAKE JOBLESS PAY LAW

The United Labor Action Committee Friday demanded repeal of the Hughes-Brees Unemployment Law, and revealed that thousands of jobless workers have had their checks delayed since filing July 1.

"Great distress, privation and hardship has been created for thousands of unemployed who depend on these checks for their livelihood," declared Esther Letz, committee executive secretary, in letters to Lt. Gov. Frank C. Moore and Richard

C. Brockway, Unemployment insurance Department assistant director.

"Hundreds of telephone calls have been flooding our office from unemployed workers who have been advised that they are no longer available for checks under the new law."

"We demand payment be made immediately and that the law be repealed. It is urgent that you meet with union representatives to help resolve this explosive situation. . . ."

The strike was declared "unauthorized" by union spokesmen. According to reports the flareup came over the discharge of a worker whom the company classed as "probationary," meaning he was employed less than six months.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Nine thousand CIO telephone workers went on strike Friday against the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. and immediately tied up long distance service from northern California.

The strike began at 9 a.m. after representatives of the CIO Communication Workers and the PT&T in northern California and Nevada failed to reach an agreement on a new contract.

The union said it did not plan to start formal picketing immediately. Federal conciliator Omar Hoskins said he would call both sides to another meeting later.

Negotiators tried in a 19-hour session to break the deadlock, but the meeting broke up this morning with both sides stalemated on the union's demand for a 10 percent wage increase, a reduction of the experience scale from 7½ to five years and upgrading of area differentials.

The company's final offer was for a 10 percent pay raise, reduction of the experience scale from 7½ to 6½ years and upgrading 18 cities.

CONSUMER DOLLAR NOW WORTH 55 CENTS, SAYS BLS

The New York consumer dollar on May 15 reached an all-time low of 55 cents, compared to the 1935-1939, the U.S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Friday. For the first five months of

1950, the purchasing power of the dollar was 60 cents, the BLS said. It noted a "continued downward trend" in the dollar purchasing power during 1940 through 1945. The decline became faster with the lifting of price controls in 1946.

JOB IN CONSUMER GOODS PLANTS DIP TO PRE-KOREA

WASHINGTON. — Employment in consumer goods industries has dropped to the same level, and perhaps lower, than it was before the Korea war; it was revealed Friday by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The BLS said a steady decline in these industries took place between mid-May and mid-June. It attributed the lay-

offs to declining purchasing power by consumers and to the siphoning off of metals to war production.

Sharpest job cuts, the BLS said, took place in textiles, apparel, television, furniture and automobiles.

Total employment in consumer industries declined despite season pickups in some trades such as construction.

WOMEN, CHILDREN RALLY AT UN TUESDAY FOR CEASEFIRE

— See Page 3 —

36 Flood Dead Are Victims Of Profits and War Drive



Homes and farmlands under water in the Kansas-Missouri floods.

By ABNER W. BERRY

THE FLOOD which placed the twin Kansas Cities under water was not an act of God.

Charge off the 36 dead, the billion-dollar property loss and the more than 100,000 homeless to the profit-above-people politics that rules in Washington. For the private power lobby in Washington and its representatives in Congress and the executive branch of government have been able to thwart any attempts at flood control (except minor "experiments") since the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt. This studied indifference to the lives of citizens in the flood belt is almost conscious killing and destruction. For these floods are yearly visitations of death and disaster to the workers and farmers in the area now affected.

★

SOUTHEAST KANSAS and Southwest Missouri were hit by ravaging floods in June, 1943. The next year the Missouri River overflowed into St. Louis and St. Charles County, Missouri, and repeated in 1943.

In April, 1944, Italian war prisoners had to be pressed into action when angry waters of the Missouri River swirled over the rich Iowa Valley just above the Kansas City. A week later all the farmlands between Rulo, Nebraska, and Kansas City were under water and Congress had to pass a Missouri Flood Relief Bill.

The floods laid off in 1945 but hit back in 1946 around St. Louis, making 1,000 homeless and destroying millions in property. Truman was then President.

Under pressure of those who had then planned the multi-billion-dollar war program under the cover of the slogan "containing Communism," Truman curtailed the meager flood control experiments of Army engineers. This was one of the "economy measures." It came, significantly, five months after Winston Churchill had launched the Anglo-American anti-Communist crusade at Fulton, Miss.

★

FLOOD BELT RESIDENTS should remember that Truman's abandonment of the people and their homes and farms to the flood waters came just a week after the 1946 flood was at its crest. This step by Truman caused one-half of the staff of the Engineering Department to be dismissed and all but token flood control stopped.

But in July, 1947, 34,000 were made homeless by floods in the St. Louis area, alone. Other thousands were fleeing floods in Iowa,

Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska. In 1948, Truman had to declare Marshall County, Kansas, a disaster area in August. And earlier the same year parts of Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas were under water.

In this short period of 10 years, it is safe to say that in the area of the present flood hundreds of lives have been lost; more than two billion dollars in property have been lost, a large portion of it belonging to workers and farmers—Negro and white—who inhabit the lowlands.

The homeless workers in Kansas City today are estimated to be losing more than a million dollars a day in income, not to mention their property losses.

★

BUT THE Truman Administration which did not bat an eyelash when it pushed through the biggest and bloodiest "pork barrel" munitions program in history—now amounting to around 90 billion dollars—came up with 25 million dollars for flood relief. For every 3,500 dollars spent for war, in

other words, we will spend one for flood victims.

The Army engineers scraped together another 11 million dollars; \$750,000 was chipped in by the Red Cross, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation might have 35 million, it was reported. Poor little Missouri was still arguing as this was written whether it could raise \$100,000 (thousands).

Much less than the two-billion-dollar flood damage would guarantee no more floods in all areas now threatened yearly. Just a fraction of what is spent on war now would control the unruly rivers, provide cheap electricity and fertilizer to farmers and contribute to the real security and welfare of the United States.

But to get this is going to take a lot of pressure on the men who are coining billions out of tanks, bombs, planes and the plants in which they are made. And, besides, life isn't particularly valuable (except their own) to men who talk and plan extermination of entire populations in atomic warfare.

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By MICHAEL SINGER

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Plan Peace Rallies in All Cities To Report on Chicago Congress

LARGE "REPORT-BACK" MEETINGS from the recent Chicago peace congress either have been held or are being planned in numerous cities throughout the country, Thomas Richardson and Rev. Willard Uphouse, co-directors of the American Peace Crusade reported this week.

A series of 60 peace meetings have already been held in Los Angeles and 5,000 messages to President Truman urging peace have already been obtained since the beginning of this month.

Meetings at which delegates to the congress reported have also taken place in Philadelphia, Detroit and in Connecticut. A statewide peace meeting and festival

is being planned in Connecticut for Sunday, Aug. 12.

Youth peace festivals are being planned for Washington, D. C.; Cleveland; San Francisco and New York.

The crusade office also announced that reprints of the Declaration of Principles, adopted at Chicago, will be ready for distribution in the near future.

The cultural peace competition, originally scheduled to end at the Chicago meeting, has been extended because of the large number of entries still being received.

Mine Union Comment on the War

UNITED MINE WORKERS JOURNAL

Vol. LXII, No. 11

July 15, 1951

"War Is a Destroyer... a User and a Waster"



—From the Mine Workers Journal

Living Standards Cut by Tokyo Price Hikes

(By Allied Labor News)

TOKYO.

PRICES IN JAPAN have risen on an average of 50 percent to 60 percent and the people's living standards have fallen since the war in Korea broke out over a year ago, official government figures reveal.

By March, 1951, the price of metal products was 2.89 times higher than at the war's outbreak, machinery prices were 1.96 times higher, textiles 1.7 times and building materials 1.6 times higher.

Main cause of these price increases are the so-called special procurement demand orders placed by the American forces here. Total value of these orders placed for

war material since the beginning of the war amounted to \$400 million by June, 1951.

About 60 percent of the payments for the orders already placed were paid by the Bank of Japan in Japanese yen, thus accelerating the inflation of the currency. The total volume of Japanese currency was a little over 298 billion yen on June 20, 1950. It increased to over 410 billion yen by May 1, 1951.

Japanese economists admit that the steady price increases during the past 12 months have seriously depressed the living standards of the Japanese people. By the first half of 1950, living standards had recovered to only 76 percent of the prewar 1934-36 level.

BRITISH RAIL UNION LEADER URGES PEACE

LONDON (ALN). — "No prestige of persons or government should be allowed to stand in the way if a cease-fire can be secured and a settlement reached in Korea," president H. W. Franklin of the National Union of Railwaymen told the union's convention here.

The delegates, representing 400,000 workers, voted overwhelmingly for a resolution welcoming peace negotiations in Korea and calling for early withdrawal of all foreign troops from that country. The resolution urged the government to take the lead in calling on the United Nations to convene a conference, including the Chinese People's Republic, to

achieve a drastic reduction in armaments and to abandon the rearming of Germany and Japan.

"While British workers made great sacrifices to destroy the Nazi regime, we are now bearing increasing taxation and facing a standstill on housing. We are unable to find money for additional social services, and all this partly, for the purpose of rebuilding German steel furnaces and rearming the German youth," Franklin said.

Calling for disarmament, he said: "The standard of living could rise, more houses could be built, better and earlier retirement pensions would be an early possibility and ever more consumer goods would be available."

POINT OF ORDER

The Japanese Treaty

By ALAN MAX

So far the separate treaty with Japan, as drawn up by John Foster Dulles has received practically the unanimous approval of Emperor Hirohito.

Mothers, Kids To Visit UN For Ceasefire

Mothers and children from all over New York City will gather at Flushing Meadow Tuesday at 1:30 p.m. to express to the United Nations their demand that the ceasefire negotiations in Korea be concluded successfully. They will ask that this ceasefire in Korea be converted into a permanent peace.

Mrs. Evelyn Brady, secretary of the Queens Women's Peace Council and Mrs. Irene Goldman, recording secretary of the Brooklyn Peace Council, indicated on Friday the nature of the delegation as follows:

"These mothers and children will come by train, subway, bus and automobile from Manhattan. (Continued on Page 6)

'Press Freedom' In Japan

TOKYO.—The State Department-dominated Allied Council for Japan Friday dismissed a Soviet demand that the Rengo Tsushin News Agency be reinstated after a verbal clash between the American and Soviet members of the council.

Major General A. P. Kislenko, Soviet representative on the council, demanded that the Japanese government's dissolution of the news agency be rescinded. A special session of the council was called to discuss the proposal.

U. S. Ambassador William J. Sebald, chairman of the council, supported the Japanese government's action. The government moved after the agency distributed articles considered to be against the best interests of the occupation.

Sebald said the action was based on a directive issued by Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway and that it would be a "waste of time" to argue the Soviet demand.

King Abdullah Slain In Arab Palestine

AMMAN, Jordan.—King Abdullah of Jordan, 69, was assassinated Friday at the Mosque of Omar in the old city of Jerusalem, which he seized in 1950 together with Arab Palestine. The assassin, said to be Mustapha Shukri Asho, 21, a tailor was reported slain on the spot.

Asho was alleged to be a member of the "Al Jihad Al Mokadas" organization, which demanded a separate Palestinian Arab state rather than its engrossment in the Jordanian kingdom.

Within the hour after Abdullah was slain, his hand-picked cabinet declared a state of emergency, sealed the country's borders, and decreed a 24-hour curfew on the Arab section of Jerusalem.

Two hours later, Abdullah's second son, Prince Naif, was sworn in as regent.

Abdullah's Arab Legion, created, armed and officered by the British, was one of the main forces attacking the young republic of Israel a few years ago.

During the recent period, under pressure from Washington, Abdullah and the Israeli government had moved closer together in an effort to turn the Middle East into a war base for attack against the Soviet Union.

Jordan, formerly known as Transjordan, was created by Britain, mainly to protect its Middle Eastern oil interests. Abdullah's Arab Legion was headed by British Gen. John B. Glubb, who is hated by the people of Israel.

Only a few days before his assassination, it became known that Abdullah planned to grab new territory by forcing Iraq, Syria and Lebanon to join Jordan.

Four days ago a former premier of Lebanon, Riyad Al-Sulh, was machine-gunned to death near Amman.



ABDULLAH

Franco Shuffles Aides to Please State Dep't

MADRID.—The reshuffled cabinet of Washington's newest ally, Franco Spain, took office Friday and moved full speed ahead in implementing military talks held this week between Spanish government leaders and U. S. Admiral Forrest P. Sherman.

The reorganization of the cabinet, supposedly to provide a more "democratic" facade, was featured by the addition of Gen. Augustin Munoz Grandes, who commanded the Blue Legion that was severely trounced by the Soviet army in World War II, as Minister of War.

Efforts by western newspapers to make it appear that the Franco (Continued on Page 6)

SAYPOL AND DEWEY AIDES MOVE TO BAN BAIL RIGHT

By HARRY RAYMOND

Federal Prosecutor Irving Saypol and Gov. Dewey's N. Y. State Banking Departments continued Friday to press a three-pronged attack aimed at making the constitutional right of bail inaccessible to persons indicted in political and civil rights cases.

Write to the 10 Jailed Leaders

Those wishing to write to the 10 working class defendants held in prison by the government were advised to send their letters to:

Claude Jones and Betty Gannett, at the Women's House of Detention, 27 Greenwich Ave., New York City.

Alexander Bittelman, Al Lannon, William Weinstone, S. W. Gerson, Arnold Johnson, Alexander Trachtenberg, V. J. Jerome, and Isadore Begun, all at the Federal House of Detention, 427 West St., New York City.

Among the day's developments were:

- A continued Federal Grand Jury inquisition into the affairs of the bail fund of the Civil Rights Congress of New York.
- A hearing before State Supreme Court Judge Henry Clay Greenberg, who granted a writ requiring mystery writer Dashiell Hammett, Dr. Alphaeus Hunton, the Negro leader, and Frederick V. Field, trustees of the fund, to be brought from prison cells next Wednesday, 2 p.m., to appear at a hearing of the State Banking Department. Hammett and Dr. Hunton are serving six-month sen-

tences and Field is serving 90 days for refusing to tell Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan names of persons who loaned money to the fund.

- Continued questioning during the afternoon of Abner Green, another bail fund trustee, by Donald H. Aiken, attorney for the N. Y. State Banking Department.

Meanwhile, Fred Briehl, Gardner, N. Y., farmer, sought to post a \$10,000 property bond as bail for Albert Lannon, one of the 17 working class leaders facing trial under the Smith Act. The Federal prosecutor, however, refused to accept Briehl as surety until he brings a new appraisal of the value of his farm.

Briehl said he would return Monday with the appraisal.

Louis Weinstock, another defendant, was freed Friday morning on \$10,000 cash bail posted Thursday by his relatives.

Later, U. S. Commissioner Edward M. McDonald qualified \$500 cash bail posted for Israel Amter, another defendant.

Ten of the 17 defendants, whose bail was revoked and whose trial is scheduled for Aug. 20, are still in jail. They are Claudia Jones, Betty Gannett and Alexander Bittelman held in failure to post \$20,000 in new bail each; S. W. Gerson, Albert Lannon, William Weinstone, Arnold Johnson, Alexander Trachtenberg, Isidore Begun and V. J. Jerome, held in failure to post \$10,000 in new bail each.

Saypol kept the Grand Jury in session all morning and part of the afternoon. Questioned before the jury for the second time was Field, who was brought hand-

(Continued on Page 6)

Egyptian Breaks Channel Record

FOLKSTONE, England.—Egypt's 37-year-old swimmer Mareeh Hassan Hamad, clipped more than two hours off the record for a 17-mile English channel swimming course.

Mareeh cut through the water along the channel coast from Dungeness to this northern town in five hours and 31 minutes, breaking the record of seven hours and 35 minutes set two weeks ago by Maj. Jasb Zirganos of Greece.

Radio Censorship Decreed in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO.—President Getulio Vargas on Friday signed a decree authorizing the government to close radio stations "at any time and indefinitely" for reasons of "public security."

N. Y. UNIONISTS' WIRE TO TRUMAN URGES CEASE-FIRE

A prompt ceasefire in Korea was urged Friday by the New York Labor Peace Conference, in a wire to President Truman. The wire, signed by Samuel Friedman, chairman of the Conference, was as follows:

"Prompt agreement on the terms for a ceasefire in Korea is essential. Otherwise the struggle for world peace, to which the United Nations is committed, will receive a most dangerous setback.

"Negotiations in Korea were hailed by the people of the world with the greatest enthusiasm and hope. A breakdown in ceasefire negotiations and a resumption of fighting in Korea would bring immediately nearer the possibility of a third world war.

"It is unthinkable that the United States or any other great power can permit such a catastrophic outcome. Therefore nothing should interfere with successful negotiations."

FRAMED NEGRO EXECUTED AS TOM CLARK SHUNS PLEA

NEW ORLEANS.—A 40-year-old Negro oil worker, Milton Lewis, was murdered in the State of Louisiana's portable electric chair here at 12:15 p.m. Friday on frameup "rape and murder" charges as Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark and Louisiana Gov. Earl K. Long spurned urgent pleas containing evidence of Lewis' innocence. It was the second such frameup killing of a Negro in Louisiana this month.

Belatedly appealed to for help

on Thursday by the court-appointed attorney, who has represented Wilson since 1946, the Civil Rights Congress rushed three attorneys to Washington on Friday to see Clark and attempt to stay the killing. Attorneys Ralph Powe, James Wright and Al Socolow showed Clark an affidavit by a white postmistress of New Sarp, La., to whom deputies boasted of having brutally extorted a "confession" from Lewis.

The affidavit from Mrs. Lucy Vender Linden, wired to the CRC offices from Louisiana, elicited from Clark only the remark that they should have brought that up before.

At the same time Gov. Long flatly refused the plea of a delegation for a reprieve or commutation of the sentence based on the evidence of the falsity of the confession.

The 11th-hour appeal to the CRC by local attorney Lubin S. Laurent resulted in a whirlwind appeal to the 29th Judicial District Court and the Federal Court in New Orleans, as well as the dramatic confrontation of Supreme Court Justice Clark. But the murder machinery of Louisiana, abetted by Clark's refusal to intervene, rushed through the execution before the facts could become a national scandal.

Wilson was charged with the murder of Mrs. Joseph Petrolia and her husband in June, 1946. Arrested in July on a minor charge which had nothing to do with the murder, he was beaten all night by 25 deputies until they got a "confession."

At the first trial, because of the beating, Wilson was untruthful (Continued on Page 6)

THE YOUNG BRIDE WEPT AT FLOOD'S DESTRUCTION

TOPEKA, Kan.—A young bride bit her lip and wept today as she viewed her mud-caked honeymoon cottage ravaged by flood waters.

Charles Kastner and his pretty wife, Frances, saved for three years to buy their cottage. Until last week it was their dream house—then the floods came.

Within a few hours, it became a soggy mass of debris when the Kansas River surged over Topeka's dikes, roared across three miles of peaceful garden land and surged into their living room.

Today they saw the house for the first time since the floods. There wasn't even anything to salvage.

Charles stood, silent. Frances pressed her clenched fist against her teeth and whimpered quietly, trying to hold back her tears.

"I thought I could imagine it," she said. "But I couldn't. I just didn't think anything could be that bad."

It's like walking across a river

SHE COMES BACK TO HOME RAVAGED BY THE WATERS OF KANSAS RIVER

bottom to get to the cottage. There are deep ridges in the ground and high banks of silt piled against the fences.

The only vegetation remaining are hunks of shrubs, twisted into flowing masses that look like tangled seaweed.

Covering everything is deep, soft silt—with the tracks of earthworms making weird patterns along its surfaces.

The Kastners had to climb into their kitchen. The back porch is gone, no one knows where. Inside it is worse.

A leather upholstered chair was wedged into the doorway. It took two men to jerk it free. The view behind it was hardly worth the effort.

What had been a new refrigerator stood to one side, twisted from its normal position. An inch of mud had to be scraped from the

surface to show that it had been a gleaming white.

A gas stove beside it leaned at an equally grotesque angle.

The kitchen ceiling bulged downward in a V-shape like a watering trough. The plaster from the ceiling and walls was gone, and dirty, water-soaked lathe showed through.

Cabinets were piled in confusion atop tables and a living room chair balanced on the heap.

Over everything, a deep layer of silt lay like the ridged bottom of a river.

"There isn't a thing left," Frances said and turned, appealing to Charles. "Not one thing. I can't save my wedding pictures. It's no use even to look for my linens."

The thought of saving anything was impossible. The floor of the living and dining rooms had sunk

into the cellar. The two bedrooms had washed away.

In the center of the sunken living room, the top of a card table protrudes from mud, surrounded by some chairs. Somehow, bedroom furniture had been washed through the narrow doorway into the clutter of debris where the Kastners used to entertain their friends.

A pair of tattered lace curtains hung from the windows, starched black with thick mud.

Everything had been new a year ago when the Kastners bought the house.

"We were so proud of it," Frances said.

Charles took her arm to lead her away.

"I want to look once more," she pleaded.

She climbed on a washtub turned upsidedown in the soggy mud covering her kitchen floor.

A gurgling sound came from under the tub—as though the house was taking its last breath.

Plot Against Bail Right Began 3 Years Ago

By LESTER RODNEY

THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT pretends that its insistence on abrogating the right to bail for victims of the Smith Act is based on so-called "new developments." But the fact is that what has been happening in the Foley Square court house in New York City is the culmination of a three-year conspiracy to destroy the American right to bail.

In his demand for revocation of bail on victims of the Smith Act, U.S. Attorney Irving Saypol claimed he was basing his demand on the fact that some working class leaders had not been apprehended and were "fugitives." But Saypol's claim was as phony as the whole frameup against the victims.

During the hearings before Judge Ryan on the "acceptability" of bail money put up by the Civil Rights Congress, the Hearst N. Y. Journal-American wrote: "The purpose

of the hearing was a Federal attempt to make it nearly impossible for a Communist to get bail." Of course what Hearst meant by a Communist is every one who disagrees with Sen. McCarthy.

The N. Y. World-Telegram and Sun put it even more bluntly last Monday, saying editorially: "What we'd like to see now in Federal Court is an end to all these legal technicalities." An end, in other words, to the Bill of Rights, which states the right to reasonable bail before trial, the right to be considered innocent until proven guilty. Here is the issue and this is the single fact the people must get to know. When they do, they invariably take their stand with the Bill of Rights and against the war-profiteering attempt to scuttle it.

THE CONSPIRACY started back in February, 1948. Under the personal direction of Attorney

General Tom Clark (since rewarded by Truman as a Supreme Court Justice), a group of Communist and labor leaders were seized on "deportation" charges and sent to Ellis Island. They were held without bail for an indefinite period, the first time anything like that had ever been pulled. It was the opening attack against the Bill of Rights' bail provisions, one of the most cherished and important of this country's traditions.

After more than a month in what was called "the United States' first concentration camp," the four launched a hunger strike to call the attention of the nation to what was happening. Tremendous demonstrations for their freedom took place. After five days, the heroes were freed on bail. But this was only chapter one.

IN RAPID SUCCESSION came a further series of attacks on the

right of bail. Clark's men seized eight Communist and working class leaders in Los Angeles, decorated war heroes, Negro workers, youth and mothers, and within hours had thrown them into jail without bail on "contempt" charges, meaning that the eight had scorned being stoolpigeons and naming other fighters for peace for the same fascist-like persecution. A mass fight won their release on bail after weeks in jail, Judge William Denham of the Court of Appeals so ordering. Denver was next, and it took a Supreme Court ruling by the late Justice Wiley Rutledge to restore the Constitution to five workers in Colorado.

In New York, as the frameup trial of 11 Communist leaders came to a close and Judge Medina denied bail despite the appeal to the Supreme Court, the shocked and angry roar of "We Want Bail!" echoed through Foley

Square. Bail was finally won. There was a succession of deportation cases in which bail was denied and finally won, including the case of four prominent Californians, Communist Party organizer Frank Carlson, Korean-American architect Davis Hyun, Hollywood writer-educator Harry Carlisle and British-born dancer Miriam Stevenson, who were thrown behind barbed wire for six months at Terminal Island until ordered freed in May, 1951. Forty-eight McCarran Act victims were rounded up in midnight raids and spent as much as six months in jails before bail was granted.

Now it is the "loyalty test" for bail bond money, despite the clearcut Superior Court of Appeals ruling of June 22 that the source of bail money is "no concern of the District Attorney." Most people simply do not know these startling facts. Get the truth to them.

PEACE AND FREEDOM KEY TO FRANCE'S 'JULY 4th'

PARIS

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PEACE AND FREEDOM and national independence—these were the themes of the tremendous July 14 festivals throughout France, the equivalent of our July Fourth. The government had banned a rally of a third of a million delegates to the projected Peace Congress on July 15; but it could not prevent the annual holiday celebrating the fall of the Bastille—on Saturday, July 14—from becoming a peace demonstration. The annual parade from the east end of Paris to the Palace de la Bastille brought out at least half a million. All evening (combining with the Paris Bi-Millenary ceremonies) there was dancing in the streets. On Sunday, an indoor Congress of the Peace Movement took place, overflowing the Mutualite Hall. It had been preceded by peace rallies throughout the country, and in every one of the twenty arrondissements of the festive capital.

THE OTHER MAYORS GULPED

Parisians are still chuckling with pride and amusement over the speech by the mayor of Moscow, Feodore Yasnov, made before the assembled mayors of the major cities of France and the world. This was one of the high-points of the 2000th anniversary celebrations. With Pierre de Gaulle, brother of the fascist general presiding (he is mayor of Paris) Yasnov recalled the century-long tradition of Parisian struggles for liberty and said the "people of Moscow entertain sentiments of respect and friendship toward the people of France, who have offered such glorious examples of courageous struggle for liberty, democracy and socialism." You could just hear the other mayors gulping at that last phrase. But Parisians loved it.

DEPUTY THOREZ CONVALESCING

Efforts are being made by fascist deputies in the new French Assembly to challenge the election of Maurice Thorez, the Communist general secretary, who led the list in his section of Paris with 140,000 votes. It is charged that the registration form for the Thorez candidacy was irregular—an absolute lie. Thorez is now convalescing from a partial paralysis at a Soviet resort, and the news of his recovery is followed with deep concern by millions of Frenchmen. Last week, L'Humanite's main story showed a photo of Thorez, surrounded by his three sons and his wife, Jeanette — all smiling broadly against the background of the Soviet rest-home.

The Soviet film, Fall of Berlin,



MAURICE THOREZ

is having an enormous success in Paris. In the first 15 days, 40,000 people saw it. There is great indignation over the fact that the government censors refused to let the second half of the film be shown—the parts where the Soviet armies take the Reichstag.

TWO CASES OF CIVIL RIGHTS

In the midst of all the excitement over July 14, and the Bi-Millenary fetes, and the Tour de France—which is the annual, month-long bicycle races—the French working class is not forgetting its outstanding civil liberties cases. Two, in particular: the case of the naval engineer, Henri Martin, who faces 20 years in jail for having helped distribute leaflets against the "dirty war" in Indo-China, and the case of the French African leaders in Grand-Bassam, on the Ivory Coast. Henri Martin had been acquitted by a naval court, but faces a new trial this week on "sabotage" and "demoralization of the armed forces" charges. Incidentally, this brave second major comes from Brest, the town where the Nazi general, Ramcke, committed his crimes; this is the same Ramcke who was recently freed, and immediately welcomed across the frontier by the Bonn chancellor, Adenauer.

NEGRO HEROES STILL IN PRISON

The Grand Bassam case is one of those terrible crimes that take place almost weekly against the colonial peoples. Back on Feb. 6, 1949 thirty-five leaders of the Ivory Coast section of the African Democratic Assembly were arrested. They were held without trial until December 1949 when they conducted a 17 day hunger-strike. In the next months, bitter

clashes took place between the African workers of this region and the French police: 30 dead in 15 days fighting, more than 3,000 arrested. The trial opened in March 1950 and prominent French attorneys, among them Marcel Willard (who defended Dmitroff in Leipzig) attended. The appeals are still being heard. Meanwhile, these brave sons of French Africa are still in prison.

FESTIVALS AND HOUSING

"Paris is 2,000 years old", says a headline in L'Humanite, but "Paris also has 175,000 hovels..." It's a story about the acute and shameful housing crisis. Some of the facts are astonishing. There are 140,000 apartments in Paris still inhabited which were built before 1821. . . . Out of about 13,000 buildings shattered in the war, only 1,371 have been rebuilt. And now, while millions are being voted for re-armament, the citizens of Paris are facing substantial increases in rent, which menaces tens of thousands of the poorest people with expulsion from their apartments. And nowhere to go. That is why the Communist poster—which shows that 50,000 apartments of three rooms each could be built for the 100 billion francs which an armored division costs—is getting such a hand throughout Paris. . . .

VICTIM OF CICERO MOB DEFIES THEM

Negro Worker Determined to Return with Family

By CARL HIRSCH

CICERO, ILL.

THE GOOD TOWNSPEOPLE of this suburban community have been trying for years to live down Cicero's gangland reputation.

But last week a new and more vicious type of mob violence catapulted this town of 60,000 onto the front pages. It was no longer the story of Al Capone's gunmen.

This time the mobsters were racists, unleashing a volley of high-powered hatred and wanton destruction against the Negro family of Harvey E. Clark, Jr.

Clark had rented an apartment in Cicero—the first Negro in the town's history to do so. That set the scum of the entire county into motion.

FIRST TO REACT were the big realtors, who throw a fit every time a Negro "escapes" from the high-rent ghetto of Chicago.

Then came the howl from the industrialists in Cicero who have been trying to restore their factories to the pre-war lily-white status, the open shop conditions possible only when the unity of Negro and white workers can be destroyed.

And quickly mobilized for the dirty work were the Cicero police, the hoodlums recruited locally and from Chicago, and the White Circle League, the notorious Chicago version of the Ku Klux Klan. For four nights, they besieged the Clark apartment in a barbar-



The belongings of Harvey Clark, Negro war vet, go up in flames at the house in Cicero, Chicago suburb, to which the Clarks had just moved. Police stood by and watched as the mob hurled the Clark possessions from the window and set them afire.

ous orgy of violence which mounted in fury and destructiveness. By week's end, they had turned the 20-apartment building into a shambles, bonfired all the furniture of the Clark family, uprooted trees and stormed the building with rock batteries.

THE ANTI-NEGRO RIOT had just about run its disgraceful course when 500 state militiamen appeared on the scene last Friday, setting up barbed wire entanglements, machine gun emplacements and 24-hour patrols.

But the shameful Cicero story is not over. In the wake of the violence came the sober realization to the majority of people in this area that this thing cannot stand. The Cicero outrage can not remain an everlasting triumph of fascist mob rule and a pattern for Klan action.

From Clark himself came the measured words that he and his family are going back in to Cicero to live. There must be a showdown with jimcrow, he said, "and Cicero is as good a place as any to begin."

In Cicero itself, the people were beginning to speak out in a way that proved that the rioting could not have been the work of more than a handful.

IN A LETTER to a newspaper, a war widow wrote: "Has it been just six short years ago that these same people (of Cicero) were banded together in our war against

nations that would persecute these so-called minority races?"

Two other women of nearby (also lily-white) Berwyn wrote: "What type of mass insanity is this that will allow people to break in and destroy another man's property, or that will even allow us to decide by the color of the skin who is the fit or the unfit?"

And another group wrote: "A greater feeling of shame has never descended upon us than when we read of the outrageous manner in which the hoodlums around the Cicero area stormed and destroyed the property of the Clark family and the property of their immediate neighbors.

"There could have been no more perfect reincarnation of the Hitler tactics. . . . We should call for a statewide period of mourning; for during the last days, the hot breath of death has descended upon the American way of life."

IN CICERO ITSELF, a movement of aroused citizens was beginning to take shape in opposition to the shameful events of last week.

A Baptist minister, the Rev. Joseph L. Hughes, issued a damning accusation against the Cicero police, disclosing that they told him that they want no Negroes in the town "and this is our way of getting them out."

Nearby Oak Park, another sub-

(Continued on Page 7)

Joblessness Rises As Consumer Dollar Shrinks

By GEORGE MORRIS

WAR-MADE MASS unemployment which the mobilizers assured us won't happen is now a reality and is spreading fast. Only a few short months ago Mobilization Boss Charles E. Wilson was under labor's fire because of his reported plan to institute man-

power controls on the claim that a labor shortage will develop. The hardest hit are the consumer industries with layoffs heaviest in textile, automobile, electrical appliances, garment and shoe, and house furnishings. The story everywhere is that warehouses are overstocked because there aren't enough buyers.

The July 17 Wall Street Journal says that federal calculators place the amount of inventories (unsold goods) at the huge figure of \$70 billions, a 30 percent rise within a year. Only 10 percent of that is accounted by the rise in wholesale prices.

"LAYOFF JITTERS" have become so serious in the auto industry with a probable effect on production, that General Motors found it necessary to issue a statement to employees promising to hold layoffs and cuts in hours to a minimum and expressing the belief that the loss of time for most workers will be held to only from five to eight days in the third quarter of this year.

The GM announcement came as

it was revealed that third-quarter output for the company will be 36 percent below the same period last year. The reason given is the cut in steel quotas. But automobile sales-spokesmen everywhere say the people aren't buying. Unsold cars in stock are estimated at from 500,000 to 600,000.

Some indications of the extent of the layoffs was given by Walter Reuther who told a Senate committee a joint survey of the Detroit Board of Commerce, the United Automobile Workers and a Wayne University professor, showed a decline of employment in Wayne County from 579,000 last October to 465,000 now.

REUTHER is now feeling the pressure of his members, especially Ford, Local 600, for action by the union on the unemployment problem. But the "solution" by Reuther's people is more war orders and speedup of tooling for war production. That was the line of his testimony. Some days earlier a delegation of presidents of the UAW Chrysler locals visited Wash-

ington officials to demand speed of war orders.

THE CRISIS in the textile industry worsened during the week as the shutdown of mills, some indefinitely, spread like a chain reaction. The Southern mills, despite their lower wage advantage and loss of some weeks during the recent strike, are now also feeling the crisis. Shutdowns and curtailment was reported by the Cone, Danville and Stevens mills.

New England, already hard hit by the textile curtailment, is also hard hit by a drop in shoe production. According to the New England Shoe and Leather Association, most plants are on a 26 to 32 hour basis.

Meanwhile, in Congress, a new tax hike mainly low-income people, is being cooked up. The tax experts say new taxes are needed to pay for more war work and to "drain off excess purchasing power." The effect will be to still further cut down the number of purchasers and to pile up more unsold goods in warehouses.



PORTLAND, OREGON, TO PORTLAND, MAINE, WOMEN FIGHT BACK AT HIGH PRICES

OUT IN TIGARD, ORE., Mrs. Ray Evanson had an idea. She wrote to 90 papers about it. Only six printed her letter. But before she was done she had received more than 500 replies from housewives just like her—one of them in Portland, Me.

That was part of the picture of the simmering anger in homes throughout the U. S. at the Cold War profiteering that has torn American workers' wage checks in half.

The answers that deluged Mrs. Evanson came as President Truman's war-economy Congressmen, like Philip Murray and William Green, were bemoaning the American people's lack of response to their appeals for support of the administration's control bill.

The difference between the Cold War moguls and Mrs. Evanson—together with millions of people like her—is that she really wants to bring prices down. She's got to.

FROM WASHINGTON came no help but the cold statistics that showed \$10 worth of food in

1939 would cost, by the government's own Pollyanna standards, \$23.75 today. Maybe Mrs. Evanson's husband made \$35 a week 12 years ago to pay for that \$10 food bill. It's not likely he's making the \$83.13 a week needed today to keep that near-depression standard of living intact.

So Mrs. Evanson started a three-item spot boycott movement to let the profiteers know America's housewives are pretty near their combustion point. She appealed to women all over the country to write to her, enclosing a self-addressed postcard which she said would be returned to the sender with the names of "three items we are to resist buying." Five hundred have done it so far.

IN CONEY ISLAND, at the other end of a profiteer-devilled nation, a group called "Housewives Against the High Cost of Living" is starting a sort of pyramid club movement with the same aim. Led by Mrs. Bernice Libuser, newly-elected volunteer organizer of the Oceanfront Tenants and Consumers Council, the embattled women

have launched a boycott and petition campaign based on one woman organizing a tea for five women—then each of the five inviting five others to get busy, and each of those five, and so on through the neighborhood. It ought to work.

The New York Tenants and Consumers Council, a citywide organization embracing 250,000 families, which has been leading the fight for genuine price control since World War II days, this week opened up a two-week campaign for a quarter-million postcards to Congress demanding strong controls based on a rollback to 15 percent below June, 1950, levels.

AND IN PORTLAND, ORE., not far from Mrs. Evanson's Tigard, major meat distributors were beginning to sweat at a boycott movement organized by the Women's Congress. Headed by Mrs. Drew Lawrence and Mrs. Frances McClellan, who led a milk march to Salem recently, the women are demanding a one-third rollback of meat prices.

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Chance for Peace—Seize It!

THERE IS A TERRIBLE worry apparently in top Washington circles.

That worry is that there may be peace not only in Korea, but that a Korea peace may breed the greater "peril" of a world peace settlement lasting a generation.

This explains the rash of official warnings against "relaxation" and "let down" in the piling up of guns.

Business circles talk fearfully of the danger of a "peace crisis" in stock market and in industry.

Manufacturers and merchants frantic with worry over the biggest unsold inventory of consumer goods in our history—\$70,000,000,000 worth in warehouses—are being reassured by the government that there will be no let-down in war tension and war spending.

And when the Soviet Government announced this week the publication in Moscow of a new English magazine devoted to the ideal of American-Soviet friendship and peaceful co-existence of socialism and capitalism the official reaction in Washington was one of dismay, contempt, and spluttering anger.

"The same old peaceful co-existence line" sneered the State Department.

"We must not be lulled to sleep or let our guard down" clamored the peace-haters "forgetting" that the Soviet Union repeatedly proposes to reduce its own armies and armaments if it can get the U. S. A. to agree to a UN-supervised disarmament. "Forgetting" also that the Soviet Union has fought for five years to destroy all the A-bombs in the world including its own under a UN-supervised, veto-free system of UN inspection and control.

"We want to see Soviet deeds as well as words" is the other alibi dished up by the peace-haters. But every Soviet deed for peace is greeted with the same "skepticism" and derision as its words of peace are. Thus, when Soviet delegate to the UN Malik proposed an end to the killing in Korea after the State Department had taunted Moscow with the challenge "End the killing," the same State Department began to shout "It's a trap."

Thus, it is clear that a cease-fire in Korea is far from being assured, even now when Washington could not dare to ignore the Malik end-the-war proposal.

Our country faces a moment when it can either win a tremendous victory for itself against the plotters of more war, or fail to achieve a Korea peace and open up the doors to new and bigger Koreas increasing the peril of world war.

It has been proved that the plotters of another world war no longer can push the world around as they wish; they cannot start local wars and spread them at their own will! The camp of peace is mighty indeed, and can put out these fires of war. The winning of peace in Korea can open up for the American people the gigantic reality of making another world war impossible in our generation.

A cease-fire in Korea and a world peace settlement will bring enormous gains to our country. It would make far easier the peoples fight to lower all taxes on wages and salaries; it could open the way for bringing an end to the ruinous armaments inflation and food profiteering. It could open the door to a tremendous program of Federal works, housing, schools, etc. It could put an end to the infamous betrayal of our Constitutional freedoms now going on under the guise of a "defense emergency."

But this requires that the American people act now to secure a cease-fire, and genuine peace talks in Korea.

Here is what every American should do now to make sure we do not lose the great chance for peace in Korea and the world:

1. Organize the widest possible sending of wires, letters and delegations to President Truman, to all Congressmen and U. S. Senators urging immediate cease-fire and negotiations leading to the withdrawal of all non-Korean armies from Korea. All trade union locals, churches, civic organizations, etc., should go on record for cease-fire and peace talks.

2. The same action should be taken favoring a Big Five Peace Pact to settle all differences around the table instead of in war.

Franco

(Continued from Page 3)
regime would be liberalized were denied by Ya, leading Catholic organ in Madrid, which said:

"A stretch of government rule of six long years has terminated... the beginning of another stretch cannot determine any substantial change."

There are 11 newcomers among the 15 members of the cabinet.

It is known that Sherman discussed the use of naval and air bases in Spain by U. S. forces during his visit here. It was also reported that talks included proposals on arms for Franco.

Popular opposition to linking Spain to Washington's war plans was made clear during the recent anti-Franco strikes in various Spanish cities.

PARIS.—France asked Friday for the formation of a Supreme Atlantic Pact Council with power to block military agreements such as the proposed U. S.-Franco arms alliance.

A high-ranking government official said France wants the council as insurance against any future efforts by Washington to ally the

Atlantic Pact nations indirectly with offensive governments.

He said negotiations this week between Adm. Forrest Sherman, U. S. Chief of Naval Operations, and fascist dictator Franco of Spain, caused speculation that Washington does not consider the pact's armed forces to be "only a defense against Communist aggression."

The informant said the French government regarded the negotiations for American air and naval bases on Spanish territory to be a "terrific blow which may throw rearmament efforts behind schedule."

"The United States may have bought itself a costly Spanish mistress, but that does not mean that she will be invited to the table of the legitimate wife," he said.

Berliners Ask Paintings Back

BERLIN, July 20 (Telepress).—The City Council of Democratic Berlin has asked West German authorities to return 138 paintings, taken away recently in American planes into Western Germany from the West Berlin Kaiser Friedrichs Museum and from the former National Gallery. The paintings were insured for 33,860,000 marks.

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Union Helps Flood Victims

The Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, has sent \$2,000 for emergency relief to members affiliated with the Kansas City Joint Board, who are victims of floods in that area, it was announced by William Pollock, the union's general secretary-treasurer.

The request for assistance was received from William Tullar, TWUA midwest director, who said that scores of the union's members had been left homeless.

Rev. Hill Files For Detroit Council Race

DETROIT, July 20. — Rev. Charles A. Hill, Negro leader and chairman of the Michigan Council for Peace, has filed his candidacy for Common Council. Accompanying Rev. Hill to file at City Hall were representatives of labor, community, church, peace groups.

Rev. Hill stressed that the overriding issue in the campaign is the fight for peace and return to a peacetime production with 100,000 auto workers unemployed here, he said, the issue of jobs will be emphasized.

Asked about the campaign of the Detroit Negro Labor Council to obtain 50,000 signatures to place the FEPC on the ballot if the present council won't pass a FEPC law, Rev. Hill said that passage of FEPC is everyone's job.

Other issues he cited were non-segregated public housing, steps to halt police brutality and abolition of "loyalty" oaths.

The Detroit City Council has no Negro members. Candidates are elected city-wide, and Rev. Hill has so long roposed that this so-called "non-partisan" form of outvoting Negro and labor candidates be changed. Rev. Hill proposes the ward system of electing councilmen.

It is expected that many local UAW-PAC committees will endorse Rev. Hill, who came within a few thousand votes of being elected two years ago, when he polled more than 100,000.

The Hill for Council campaign committee meets every Friday at Civic Center, John R and Arskine, 8 p.m. Literature, speakers and campaign assignments can be gotten there.

Protest Forces Cut in Bail

LOS ANGELES, July 20. — Quick pressure from the Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born brought promise of reduction in bail for Mrs. Charlotte Galalian, Armenian-born resident of the U.S. for more than 30 years.

Mrs. Galalian, latest Los Angeles victim of the Immigration Department drive against the foreign born, was arrested on deportation warrant at her home, 2111 Hillhurst Dr. She was promptly removed to Terminal Island stockade and bail set at \$2,000.

Within hours a meeting of the Foreign Born Committee undertook organization of a delegation to Immigration Director Herman Landon, to protest the bail and demand release.

Mrs. Rose Chernin, committee executive, telephoned Landon for an appointment.

"What for?" demanded Landon. "A delegation wants to raise hell about Mrs. Galalian's high bail."

"Forget the committee, and I'll cut it in half—to \$1,000," said Landon.

Polio Epidemic Hits Shreveport

SHREVEPORT, La.—Five new cases of polio, three children and two adults, turned up Friday, making a total of 46 in Caddo Parish this month. The year's total stands at 103.

Bail Fight

(Continued from Page 3)
cuffed to the court with Hammett and Dr. Hunton.

Also questioned were Green and Mrs. Dorothy Faulkner, a switchboard operator in Green's office.

Mrs. Mary Kaufman, attorney for the CRC bail fund, also appeared briefly before the Grand Jury.

Green, Mrs. Faulkner and Miss Muriel Patterson, bail fund bookkeeper, were served with new subpoenas to appear again before the jury, Monday, 10:30 a.m.

An hour earlier, on Monday morning, officers of the bail fund and the State Superintendent of Banking are scheduled to appear in State Supreme Court for trial of the issues connected with the banking department's probe into the bail fund.

Bail fund officers, their attorneys, and the attorneys for the 17, were kept shuttling all day between Federal and State courts, the banking department offices, the West Street Federal House of Detention, and the Greenwich Avenue Women's House of Detention.

Meanwhile, relatives and friends of the 10 working class leaders still in jail were urgently appealing for persons to come forward to post new bonds so they can be released on bail in time to prepare their case for trial.

Executed

(Continued from Page 3)

clots of blood every 20 minutes and he had to be sent to a hospital, a mistrial resulting. After the second trial, the Louisiana Supreme Court sent the case back to the lower court for a new trial because the judge admitted the phony "confession" without waiting to hear defense witnesses.

Although the same rigged procedure was followed in the third trial, the "conviction" was upheld both by the Louisiana Supreme Court and the U.S. Supreme Court.

Raises War Cry to Justify RFC Loan

STUTTGART, Ark. — A war-mongering speech attacking the Soviet Union was made Friday by W. Stuart Symington, RFC administrator, to justify the loan by the Reconstruction Finance Corp. to the Reynolds Metal Co. Symington spoke at the dedication of the new Jones Mills aluminum plant here, which the Reynolds firm built with RFC money.

Symington opposed "further loans to Canadian competitors of the American aluminum monopoly, also on grounds of a possible "Soviet attack" on the "polar fringe."

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To Visit UN

(Continued from Page 3)
Bronx, Queens and Brooklyn. They represent people from all walks of life and many hundreds of organizations and peace groups.

"They are people with many different convictions on many different subjects but all alike on the need for peace now."

The mothers will make this a peace picnic on Tuesday bringing their lunches and intending to spend the day in Flushing Meadow with their families. There will be a program of children's games and activities.

Ministers of different faiths will offer prayers for peace in which the mothers and children will join.

Committees who will have interviewed UN officials and various UN national delegations will report back.

Miss Audley Moore, speaking for the Harriet Tubman Assn., one of the participating groups, welcomed this "great opportunity for Negro women in the Harlem community to express their deep desire for a ceasefire now and for a permanent peace."

This gathering will present a statement to the UN that peace must be quickly concluded in Korea as the first step toward the establishment of a permanent peace through further negotiations of the great Powers across the conference table.

The delegation will be led by Dr. Clementina J. Paolone, chairman of American Women for Peace. The following groups will participate in addition to neighborhood peace groups, church organizations and Parent-Teacher Assn. groups:

New York Labor Conference for Peace, American Peace Crusade, American Youth Crusade, Veterans for Peace, United Negro Peoples Committee for Peace and Freedom, Harriet Tubman Assn., Brooklyn Peace Council, Manhattan Peace Council, Queens Peace Council, and the Brooklyn Women's Peace Council.

DO NOT VOTE

In the 1950 elections, only 42 million out of some 97 million who were eligible went to the ballot boxes.

what's on SATURDAY

Manhattan
COOL SATURDAY EVENING of Fun with People's Artists. Dancing, refreshments—songs with Elizabeth Knight, Jerry Ross, Sylvia Kahn, others. Saturday, July 21st, 1951, 9 p.m. at 106 East 14th St., top floor. Sub. 75 cents.

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Cicero

(Continued from Page 4)

urb of Chicago, also has only one Negro resident, Dr. Percy Julian, the world-famed chemist and discoverer of life-giving drugs. His moving into the town began with the explosion of black-powder bombs and the throwing of incendiary torches. But recently, 35 of Oak Park's leading citizens formally extended their apologies and their welcome to the Julian family.

IN THE CICERO CASE, the fight-back has just begun. But there are growing numbers of people who will not rest until the Clark family is restored to their Cicero home with guarantees against attack.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is in the forefront of the fight, along with numerous other organizations of labor and the people.

Last Sunday, there was a protest rally called by the United Packinghouse Workers Union. Sidney Williams, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League, cited the long chain of mob violence in this area—Fernwood Gardens, Airport Homes, Park Manor, St. Lawrence Avenue, Peoria Street, Emerald Avenue—and now Cicero.

"They are all the same," he said, "and behind them all are the efforts of the real estate operators to keep the Negro people hemmed in the ghetto so they can make us pay whatever rent they choose."

EXPORTS DROP

1950 U. S. exports declined 17.3 percent compared with the 1949 figure.

Shopper's Guide

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Outside the truce conference building at Kaesong, an American GI leans over the fender of his jeep to offer a light to the Korean soldier sitting astride his jeep as negotiations between the high commands goes on.

BRITISH MAP STRATEGIC MIDDLE EAST HIGHWAY

BEIRUT, July 20 (Telepress).—The building of a vast strategic highway through the Middle East was decided at a recent conference of high British officers at El Fayid, the seat of the British staff in the Suez Canal Zone. The British Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, acted as chairman.

The conference discussed the stationing and location of British troops in the Middle Eastern area and the High Command's plans in general. These call for a vast high-

way to connect all the points where British troops are stationed in the area, that is the Suez Canal Zone, Amman in Jordan and Baghdad in Iraq.

Jordan's King Abdullah, according to the plan, is to convince the governments of Egypt and Iraq of the "necessity" of establishing direct connection between Amman and Cairo to "improve transport facilities." Egypt is to build that part of the highway which will traverse the Sinai peninsula, with its terminus at Ras El Nageb in the Gulf of Aqaba.



Portion of a recent parade in Tokyo. The demonstrators demand food and their placards lampoon the government for ignoring of the demands of the people.

YEAR'S WAGE: \$464

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Venezuela's Woman Leader Ill in Jail

CARACAS, Venezuela, July 22.—Dr. Olga Luzardo, poet and leader of the women's movement in Venezuela, faces death in a prison cell. Some time ago, after being held prisoner for a long time in the San Carlos jail (State or Cojedes), she was freed as a result of national and international protest. Recently she was again arrested and placed in solitary in a Caracas jail. She is seriously ill.

Telegrams demanding the immediate freedom of Dr. Olga Luzardo should be sent to the President, Military Government, Caracas, Venezuela.

MacA Parade Cost New York \$23,500

It costs New York \$23,500 to stage the Gen. Douglas MacArthur parade, Grover Whalen, head of the city's reception committee, reported Friday.

Free Speech Rally Wednesday At Carnegie Hall

A meeting for free speech will be held at Carnegie Hall Wednesday at 8 p.m., it was announced on Friday by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. The program will include distinguished speakers, as well as a drama, entitled "The Witness," in which the characters will be Tom Paine, Thomas Jefferson, Henry David Thoreau and Walt Whitman.

The rally seeks to alert the public to the dangers of the Supreme Court decision upholding the Smith Act and to the undermining of the right to counsel and the right to bail.

Prof. Fowler V. Harper, Yale Law School, will discuss the constitutional issues. Dr. Jerome Davis, Rev. Edward D. McGowan, and I. F. Stone, "Compass" columnist, will speak on the bail issue.

The meeting will be chaired by Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, secretary of the National Council.

The Carnegie Hall rally follows a recent advertisement, sponsored by the ASP Council, presenting the dissenting opinion of Supreme Court Justice Black. It was signed by 30 distinguished leaders of American intellectual life.

The ad said: "We lend our public support in behalf of a rehearing of the case before the Supreme Court."

The 30 signers were:
Dr. Allan Butler, Rabbi Jonah E. Kaplan, Prof. A. J. Carlson, Prof. Rudolph Carnap, Dr. Jerome Davis, Prof. John J. DeBoer, Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Irving H. Flamm, Hon. Clemens J. France, Prof. E. Franklin Frazier, Dr. Alice Hamilton, Prof. Robert J. Havighurst, and Rev. John Paul Jones.
Also, Hon. Francis Fisher Kane, Dr. Corliss Lamont, Rev. John Howland Lathrop, Alice F. Live-right, Rev. Donald G. Lothrop, Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, Dr. Helen M. Lynd, Prof. Robert S. Lynd, Hon. Patrick H. O'Brien, Dr. Linus C. Jennings Perry, Prof. P. A. Sprockin, and Dean John B. Thompson.

Also, Dr. Goodwin Watson, Prof. Frank W. Weymouth, Dr. William Carlos Williams and Dr. Edward L. Young.

Frightened By Witchhunt?

WASHINGTON. — The State Department has stopped using red ink to emphasize the "hold for release" warning heading its news releases.

A spokesman said the use of red ink required running the releases through mimeograph machines twice.

Truman Calls Meeting to Sign Dulles Pact

WASHINGTON.—The Truman Administration Friday formally summoned 50 nations to come to San Francisco Sept. 4 and affix their signatures to a U.S. dictated treaty with Japan which turns that nation into another Washington satellite.

Simultaneously with the treaty signing, two other agreements advancing Washington's war aims in the Pacific are expected to be concluded in San Francisco.

One of them is a war pact between the U.S. and Australia and New Zealand, along the general lines of the Atlantic pact. The other is a U.S.-Japanese military pact giving the Pentagon the right to maintain military personnel and bases in Japan.

The Soviet Union has also been "invited" to attend the San Francisco war talks. But Moscow has repeatedly expressed its strongest opposition to the terms of the treaty, drafted by Wall Streeter John Foster Dulles.

It has also spoken out against the unilateral manner in which the treaty was drafted, without participation of the Soviets, China or the other nations that fought against Japan.

The treaty drafts has not been well received even by governments usually completely servile to Washington. The government of the Philippines has complained that the treaty makes no provisions for war reparations, despite the destruction caused by Japanese occupation of the country.

The State Department has now announced that the Philippines can get "reparations" by sending raw materials for processing to Japan, as can other nations who suffered war damage.

But this method will only bring unemployment to any country using this method, lower living standards in Japan by such virtual slave labor and bring profits to Japan factory owners as well as to U.S. firms who have made investments in Japanese enterprises.

Secretary of State Dean Acheson will head the U.S. delegation to San Francisco, seconded by Dulles.

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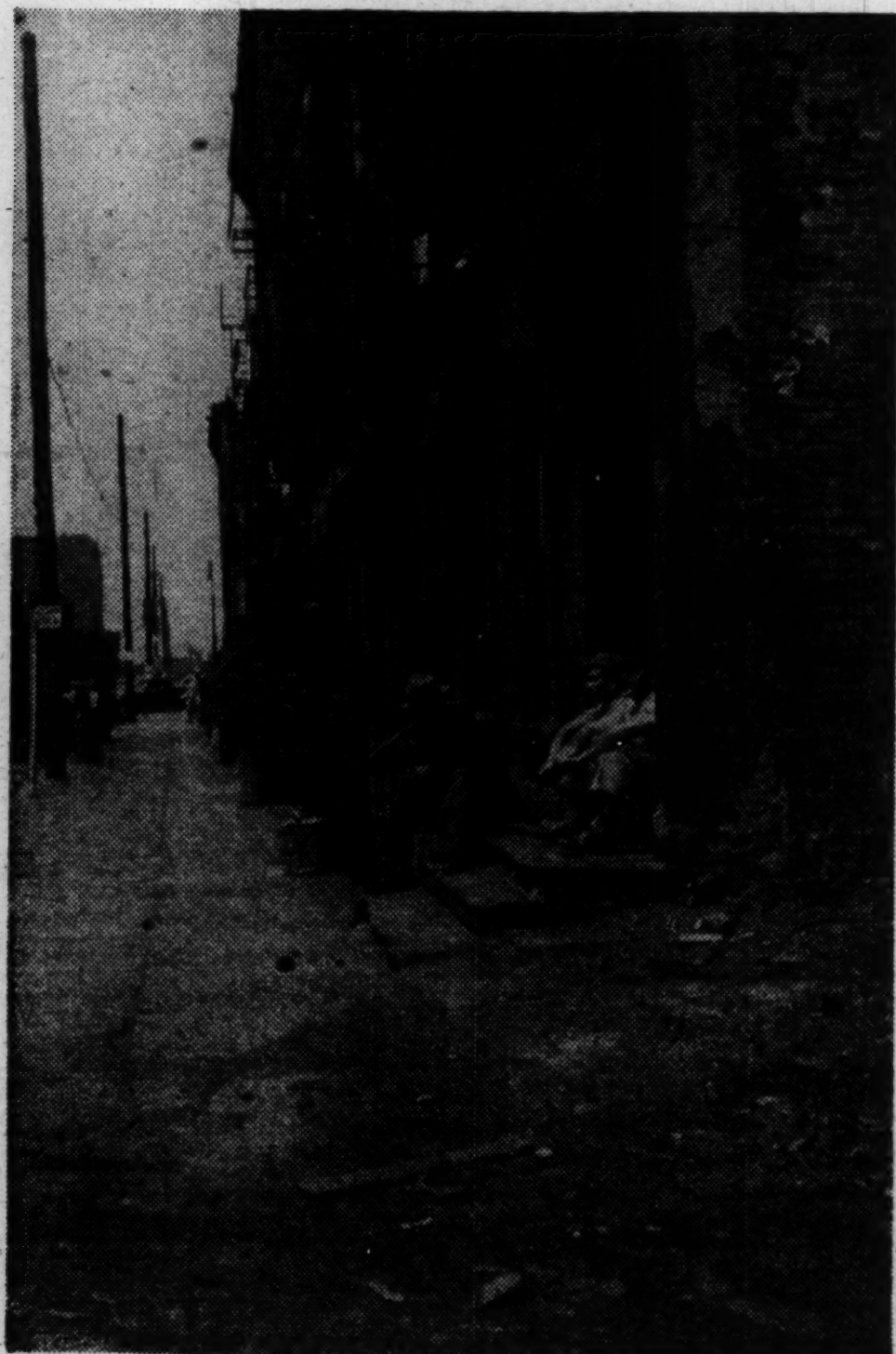
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War Program Perils Meager Housing Plans

THE PUBLIC HOUSING program for 24,500 apartment units in New York City, which doesn't begin to scratch the surface of the slum dwellers' needs, is being endangered by the government's war spending.

Only six projects out of 20 planned during the past two years under the U. S. Housing Act of 1949, are under construction. The fate of the remaining 12 are in doubt. A maximum of 400,000 public housing units could have been built under that act but only 1,480 family dwellings had actually been completed by June 8, 1951.

★ PHILIP J. CRUISE, Housing Authority chairman in this city, pointed out this week that projects not already started depend upon approval of the National Production Authority and a removal of the cutback on the public housing program voted last May by the House of Representatives. Last May, the House voted 5,000 units for the entire country.

For the second time in 10 years, New York City tenants are being told that they must wait indefinitely for better low-rent housing even though half a million families are still living in woeful slums.

The public housing program, begun during the late President Roosevelt's early terms, has always been opposed by the powerful real estate lobby which fronts for the banks, landlords and speculators who make a fortune off slum dwellings.

During the last war, Americans impatiently waited for its conclusion with the hope that decent housing would become a reality. For a few it did. But for the overwhelming majority housing continued to deteriorate.

★ HOUSING SHORTAGES, overcrowding and increased rents have harassed the majority of Americans. This harassment has been increased by the machinations of the building material monopolies and the infiltration of anti-public housing spokesmen on public housing agencies.

Cruise said here that plans for the 12 projects still in the planning stage were being worked on. Six are about ready to be started

with sites obtained and architectural work started. The remaining two still have to be approved by the City Planning Commission.

In explaining the delay on the projects Cruise also cited the difficulty in rehousing tenants living on project sites.

Throughout the years city officials have been remiss as well as callous in rehousing these tenants. Although the law states that these tenants are to be relocated in comparable housing most of the families have had to fend for themselves. New housing has brought tragedy to thousands of families who had to be removed from project sites.

★ SHORTLY AFTER the last war, the city undertook a temporary rehousing program by placing evicted tenants into rehabilitated houses. But this program was given up and tenants were evicted without mercy.

Although President Truman has talked public housing, he has undercut this program by thrusting the nation into a phony "emergency" for which the people's social needs are being sacrificed. Although he makes faces at the real estate lobby and calls them bad names he is really carrying out their program by abandoning public housing for "defense" barracks.

Private builders have long shown that they are interested only in the highest-priced dwellings. The bi-partisan program for war with its billions for munitions and nothing for housing will never answer the people's needs. Only the people through continued struggle can to some degree relieve America's housing tragedy.

3 MILLION YOUTH WORK

During 1949 more than three million boys and girls from 14 through 17 worked part-time or full-time jobs.



Public Trial to Weigh Guilt Of Cop-Killer of Negro

THE GRANDEST JURY of all—the people—will deliberate Wednesday night on charges that a Brooklyn policeman wantonly and without justification killed Henry Fields Jr., 26-year-old Negro father of four small children.

At First Baptist Church, Rockaway and Livonia Aves.—close by the very spot where Patrolman Samuel Applebaum drew his gun and killed Fields with a single shot after a minor traffic accident—the Negro and white people of Brownsville will sit in solemn judgment on the evidence that was suppressed by two all-white, silk-stocking Brooklyn Grand Juries.

All through Brownsville this weekend the people were reading leaflets in the form of a "summons" issued by the Committee of 2,000 for Justice in the Case of Henry Fields Jr.

"Attend this public trial," the summons urged, "help win justice, uphold law and order and enforce God's commandment, 'Thou shalt not kill!'"

Before the trial ends, committee spokesmen said, the mass jury will have heard the same eyewitnesses who told the shocking facts to the two Grand Juries that whitewashed the killer-cop. They will hear prominent attorneys bring out the background of anti-Negro police brutality that the Grand Juries refused to listen to. And they will arrive at a verdict based on the facts.

The committee's "summons" quoted the words of Asst. Brooklyn District Attorney William J.

Siegel, who said the official Grand Jury had acted "capriciously and contrary to law," had committed "a gross miscarriage of justice" in refusing to indict the cop for Henry Fields' murder.

At First Baptist Church Wednesday night, justice will get a second chance. The people willing, it will not go begging.

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The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY

JULY 22, 1951

SECTION 2

The People Act for Peace

The American Peace Congress held in Chicago was one of the greatest grass roots gatherings in the country's history. The delegates came from every state and with every sort of occupation.

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO. THE American Peace Congress in Chicago was a great harvest and a new planting—all in one. It was the bountiful gathering-in of experience in the fight for peace, of new forces enlisted in this continuing struggle, of rich ideas on policy and program exchanged by some of the most seasoned peace fighters in our country.

At the same time, it sowed a new crop, a larger and harder crop. Its 5,000 delegates are now out across the land, at work among the millions of Americans who are receptive to the slogans and organization for peace.

This was mainly a gathering of plain Americans, made conscious for the first time of their great strength. The congress was geared to headlines and to history.

At the moment of its opening session, it was announced that the U. S. Government had agreed to the Korea cease-fire talks proposed by Soviet UN delegate Jacob Malik. And at its close, the delegates cheered the announcement that representatives of North Korea and of the Chinese volunteers had ratified the plans for peace talks.

But every delegate knew that the prospect of peace was not something that had been snatched like a rabbit out of a hat. They understood the world ferment among the people which had fashioned this imminent victory for peace. And they realized with pride the tremendous role they had played in bringing about the most hopeful event since the end of World War II.

Among these people were the handful who had organized the American Peace Crusade last January, the 2,600 who had gathered in Washington in March for the peace pilgrimage, the thousands who carried out the peace poll and helped in shaping the tremendous campaign behind Sen. Johnson's cease-fire resolution.

RICH EXPERIENCES

They came here filled to overflowing with their stories, their own rich experiences. They came to speak and to listen. They sat through the three days of the congress, intent on learning new skills, new methods, new slogans, new ideas which they could make their own in the fight for peace back home.

"This is what we did in Maryland..." said a young man with a crew-cut and a clear voice.

"I want to tell you how I talked to 72 groups in three states," reported a Negro housewife from Youngstown, Ohio.

"We had to put out our leaflets in the dead of night," recounted a steel worker from Tennessee.

"I put a personal ad in the newspaper and got hundreds of replies," said a worker from Hartford, Conn.

Win the church groups for peace, urged an Alabama clergyman, saying, "It is dangerous to work for peace; it is still permissible to pray for peace."

An AFL carpenter from Minnesota told how one street-car shop voted 100 percent for taking our troops out of Korea.

"Just knock on your neighbor's door

and ask them over for tea to get the peace ball rolling," advised a Brooklyn delegate.

A Philadelphia woman told of neighborhood "block parties" where peace groups were initiated.

A member of the Harriet Tubman League in Harlem reported on the phenomenal sale of buttons bearing the slogan, "Bring the Boys Home to Fight Jimcrow!"

"We began with a mailing list of several hundred," said a Connecticut club-woman, "people who were ready to act for peace but not ready to join an organization."

"Our peace committee in the shop has been growing steadily," said a Chicago auto worker.

"We distributed a leaflet to 5,000 Catholic women who had organized a

(Continued on Magazine Page 8)



Four young women delegates to the American Peace Congress in Chicago are pictured (top) against a peace slogan backdrop. There were 1,500 women delegates at the congress. Peace ballots are being distributed (above) by church ushers at the Metropolitan Community Church in Chicago during a recent peace poll. Other picture shows a mother and child as they took their place among the many state delegates to the peace congress in Chicago.

World of Labor

The 'Great Debate'

Lewis vs. Reuther

By George Morris

I HAVE BEFORE ME two documents: one the full text of John L. Lewis' speech before the great throng of auto workers at the Ford Local 600 anniversary celebration; the other a lengthy statement issued by Walter Reuther's general executive board of the UAW attacking that speech.

The two documents can be regarded as the first round of a debate which will undoubtedly take on wider scope and intensity, and in which Lewis and Reuther personify the opposing contenders.

A look at the full Lewis speech, published in the United Mine Workers Journal, and measuring it against all that Reuther has been able to throw at it, convinces me that it has an even greater significance than the first partial quotes from it had indicated.

Progressives in the labor movement will do well to study the Lewis speech from the standpoint of its basic view on the present picture in the country and not be swayed by some parts of it in which Mr. Lewis expounds some of his general views. I have come across people who disliked a paragraph in which Lewis reiterated his opposition to Communism and boasted he took that stand "long before Walter Reuther ever went to Russia." Others I met felt cold towards pas-



sages in which Reuther expresses a strong confidence in what he calls the "free enterprise" system.

Reuther's statement tries to play upon some old left-wing complaints against Lewis, like his authority to appoint most district officers; his \$50,000 a year salary, etc. It should be remembered, however, that Lewis and his union's machinery were essentially the same back in the thirties when many of the CIO leaders, among them Reuther, sang "Lewis is our leader." His anti-Communism isn't new. His pro-capitalism isn't new. Neither Communism nor the capitalist system are the issue in America today.

The important point is that those general views did not prevent Lewis, at a certain historic moment, from initiating a movement that resulted in the greatest advance American labor has ever made. And it should be also remembered that Lewis' general views did not prevent him from leading an all-inclusive united front, from left to right, in that dramatic big upsurge of labor in the late thirties.

I don't know how far Lewis will go in the program he outlined in Detroit, and whether he will even go beyond the debating stage. But I remember the texts of speeches we ran in this very paper of another great historic debate—at the 1935 AFL convention in Atlantic City—(when Bill Huteson got his punch in the snout), which in effect marked the unveiling of the CIO. The people who weren't super-critical but saw the fundamentals of those speeches by Lewis, Hillman and the others, proved to be right.

Whatever one may say of Lewis, his speech of 1935 meant in developments of several subsequent years

just what he said. Progressives should similarly study and estimate Lewis' Detroit speech. As the United Mine Workers Journal says:

"Solidarity of all segments of organized labor was his major theme."

Again, as in 1935, he directed his fire and scorn upon the CIO and AFL leaders who paralyze labor today. But he does it on a new basis. He mercilessly took apart their concept of living happily in partnership with the monopolies in a war economy and in eventual all-out war, which they regard as inevitable. Lewis saw the likelihood of no war, with America armed to the teeth—"dressed up but nowhere to go"—and a consequent depression and attacks upon the unions.

He particularly warned against the illusion in Reuther's five-year escalator contracts and called for a reorientation towards unity of labor and preparation to fight the employers. Those are the points in Lewis' speech that count. They objectively shift labor's hopes towards peace, and would break its tie to the monopolies and war profiteers and shift it to a unity within its own ranks and towards militancy.

Proof that those are the key points in Lewis' speech is evident from Reuther's reply to it: he neatly ducks them, and puts the main burden of his effort on demagogic exploitation of some secondary matters.

Spelled out and pressed vigorously, the Lewis program outlined in Detroit, could draw a quick and wide response for a movement to revitalize the American labor movement and at least put it on the road to independence. Conditions are crying out for such a program. The rank and file everywhere will welcome it.

Negro Victim of Frameup in North Carolina



FRANK INGRAM

Jailed Because White Woman Saw Him From 75 Feet Away

Forty-four-year-old Mack Ingram, a Negro farmer of Caswell County, N. C., faces a two-year sentence of hard labor on the roads, because he was seen by a white woman, who was 75 feet away. Ingram is the father of nine children.

The frameup began five weeks ago when Ingram went to the Boswell farm to ask for the use of a trailer. When he found that the white farmer was not at home, he left after seeing two Boswell boys in the distance. Later that afternoon, the Negro farmer was arrested for "attempted rape" of a Boswell daughter who later in court testified that the Negro man "looked" at her from 75 feet.

Much to the surprise of the court, his own white attorney and county officials, Ingram is appealing his sentence. He states he would welcome the aid of the NAACP, the Civil Rights Congress or any other organization.

At present he is working feverishly to get in his tobacco crop so that his family may be able to exist in the event that he is forced to serve his outrageous sentence.



Mr. Mack Ingram is shown with his wife and six of their children shortly after his release on bail in Yanceyville, N. C. (left to right): Willie Houston, 12; Mr. Ingram, Ossie, 8; Mrs. Ingram; Larry Junius, 11 months; Mattie Bell, 10; James Earl, 4; Barbara Jean, 6. The other Ingram children, not in picture, are: Bernice, 20; Haywood, 17; Dorothy Mae, 14. Mr. and Mrs. Ingram and their youngest child, Larry Junius, are shown below.



'With Faith In The People'

(Excerpts of speech prepared for the Civil Rights Congress' Fight Back Rally at Rockland Palace, June 26th, which Mr. Dennis was unable to attend due to ill health.)

By EUGENE DENNIS

NO ONE has any doubt that we Communists find ourselves in a new situation. But not everyone has grasped the cardinal truth that the American people are in a new situation. Many who are far from happy about the Vinson decision of the Supreme Court have not yet awakened to the fact that this turning point in the life of the Communist Party is also a critical turning point in the life of the nation.

Many who have been alarmed by the step-at-a-time advances of fascist-like reaction in the recent years are still not aware that the process of fascization and tempo of war preparations in the U.S.A. are now undergoing a qualitative change.

The Vinson decision upholding the Smith Act nullifies the First Amendment and its guarantees of freedom of speech, press and assembly. But the Vinson decision does more. It signals a profound constitutional crisis in our country and threatens to break down all the institutions of bourgeois democracy.

Many Americans, of varied political views, sense the far-reaching implications and sinister purpose of the Vinson decision. But this general uneasiness does not yet express itself in forthright protest, in broad and effective mass action. Some people are still calculating, and trying to find comfort in, the relative distance between their own personal heads and the chopping block. Some are just plain scared.

But this is no time for men and women of good will to be faint of heart. The atomaniacs can yet be put in their places by the united action of labor, of all democrats, of all peace advocates.

The marked unpopularity of the war in Korea is driving the atomaniacs to desperate onslaughts on the Constitution, to thought control, in their efforts to stifle the people's will to peace.

The Truman Administration resorts to fascistic methods of repression because its lieutenants among labor's top officials have not been able to keep the workingclass and the Negro people in line.

The twin parties of Big Business would not move to outlaw the vanguard Communist Party of the working class—if there were no growing sentiment for independent political action, for anti-war coalitions, and peace election tickets.

After a year of fierce war in Korea there is only a military impasse for the U. S. A. which has cost 150,000 American casualties, and corpses of three million Korean and Chinese men, women and children.

The billions of hard-earned dollars filched from the pockets of the American wage-workers and consumers by the war profiteers have bought Wall Street no reliable "allies" abroad. The restive satellites of the Marshall Plan and Atlantic Pact countries are caught between Washington's demand for greater sacrifices and the mass pressure of their own peoples uniting to defend their living standards, their national independence from Wall Street, and their peace.

The glutted giant of American imperialism is slowly choking to death on his vast accumulation of the instruments of destruction which can be consumed only in the fires of a third world war and mass annihilation.

The Goliath of Wall Street is terrified at the prospect of peaceful co-existence with the Soviet Union. He is fearful of letting the American people judge for themselves the results of peaceful competition between capitalism and socialism, between monopoly rule and working class rule.

This blustering bully of the world finds it increasingly difficult to deceive and to check the American people. And so Big Business turns to open forms of police state repression and fascist terror—at the same time intensifying its attempts at deception.

The irony of history, Engels wrote in 1895, turns everything upside down. What Engels said of that period has a new timeliness today, despite the dif-

Dennis' Last Letter Before Being Imprisoned in Atlanta

(Parts of a letter written by Eugene Dennis in the New York Federal House of Detention to his wife a few hours before he started on the trip which was to take him to the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, to start serving a five-year sentence.)

July 5, 1951

My Dearest:

It begins to look like I won't be able to see you Saturday. In all probability I'll be en route by then. So I just want to say "Adios" for a while and make a date with you for about a month hence—I hope.

... there is so much that weighs on my heart and mind, but so little one can say. But during the long, lonely and difficult months and years ahead, I'll try to unburden myself, as well as try to explain again and again how and why I face the future with the utmost confidence.

As I have said many times, our Party and our class will ride through and surmount the storms, setbacks and dangers, and will emerge triumphant. Of this there can be no doubt—no matter what the difficulties and zigzags. And in the course of this—after another trying period of en-

forced separation—we, you and I, will continue together and complete a life that will always be meaningful, unique, and ever new.

Give my cheerful greetings and heartfelt love to the youngster. How I miss him!

... Unity, confidence, and greater individual responsibility—these are of the essence today. Warmest regards and a hearty handshake and embrace to Elizabeth, Bill, Pettis, and all the others.

'Bye for a while,

Gene
No. 58799

ferent historical circumstances which prevail today. In his introduction to Marx' great classic *The Class Struggle in France*, Engels said: "The parties of order, as they call themselves, are perishing under the legal conditions created by themselves. They cry despairingly with Odilon Barrot: 'legality is the death of us'; whereas we, under this legality, get firm muscles and rosy cheeks and look like eternal life."

The self-styled "parties of order" today which dictated the Vinson decision of the Supreme Court know very well that the Communist Party does not advocate the forcible overthrow of the U.S. Government. They know very well that Marxists have always taught that basic social change can only be the product of the will and desire of a majority of the people, led by the working class.

In our country today the majority of the people want something far short of fundamental social change. They want a change from staggering armament burdens and high taxes, from lynchers and rent gougers, from the fascist Smith and McCarran Acts. Above all, they want a fundamental change in foreign policy. They want peace.

Under conditions of American legality, the growing people's peace movement shows every promise of getting firm muscles and rosy cheeks.

Under conditions of American constitutional legality, we Communists have been working with some success to win millions of people to the aim of establishing a broad people's front for peace which is opposed alike to the war policies of the bi-partisan Truman Administration, MacArthur's "loyal opposition," and the so-called "isolationists" like Hoover and Taft.

Our program for the building and strengthening of such a people's front for peace aims toward the creation of conditions that will enable the people to impose their will for peace. It seeks to imbue the people with confidence in their ability to establish a government for peace—a democratic government, an anti-Wall Street government. Such a government would not be a socialist government, not a communist government.

But it would be an anti-war government. It would be a people's government free from the bloodthirsty and crooked machine politicians who now hold our country in their grip.

Sentiment and desire for the establishment of a government for peace already exists, particularly in the ranks of the working class, the Negro people, and large sections of the women, the youth, and intellectuals.

We Communists intend to do all in our power to foster this sentiment and to contribute to its realization.

It is this program and desire and aim which Chief Justice Vinson declares to be "the clear and present danger."

Challenged by the people's majority will for peace, the present-day "parties of order," which are the parties of war and fascism—can no longer rule without breaking their own laws.

We must hammer home to our fellow-Americans the fact that this is not a proof of strength, but of the weakness and the fear and desperation of the little men of Wall Street and their political hatchmen.

We must also convince the people that the lawbreakers cannot decide the course of events merely by changing the rules of our American democracy merely to suit their own convenience and needs.

Just that was done in Italy and



EUGENE DENNIS

France, on orders from the U. S. State Department. But we have just recently seen that even rigged elections could not prevent the Italian and French peoples from registering their will to defend the national independence of their countries and world peace.

The economic royalists have succeeded, at the moment, in depriving our Party of its constitutional rights. They are determined to imprison its leadership and to drive the Communist Party into illegality.

We are going to fight for the liberty of our leaders. We are going to resist being driven into illegality. But at all times we are going to be with and amongst the great masses of American people.

In this struggle our reliance is, and always will be, on the united action of the American people—whose liberty and constitutional rights are inseparable from our own. We rely, in the first place, on the working people, on those who want peace and are ready to unite against the forces of fascist reaction—regardless of their agreement or disagreement with the fundamental long-range program of our Party. As Marxists, as social scientists, we know that the most stalwart defenders of peace and the people's freedom are the working class and the Negro people.

No matter what happens in the days to come, our Communist Party is not doomed to burrow in the dark like a blind mole. The beacon light of Marxist science will guide us under all conditions and will constantly replenish our leadership.

Every true Communist will lead masses of people under any and all conditions and circumstances. The more difficult the conditions imposed upon us, the more essential it is for every member of our Party to become a better Marxist, in order to guarantee that the working class and the American people may have their path of struggle illuminated by its light.

The new situation today in which we find ourselves gives new emphasis to the need of each and every Communist to master the tactic of the united front which our Party has made a basic policy at all times in struggle. The "secret" of effective united front work is confidence in the working class and in the people.

We Communists say even at this late

hour that World War III is not inevitable; that the U.S.A. need not repeat the tragedy of Hitler-Germany. We say that world peace can be successfully defended; that the First Amendment's guarantees for freedom to the people can be re-won.

This is an affirmation of our faith in the tens of millions of Americans who must move into united and militant struggle, if these difficult goals are to be achieved. But it is not enough merely to re-affirm this faith in words. We must demonstrate it in deeds each day.

Big struggles loom on the horizon. That means that millions—yes, tens of millions—are entering upon new experiences. Each day more eyes are being opened, more people are ready to listen and to learn. We must be quick to recognize, seek out, and talk to those whom experience has made receptive to ideas they would have rejected yesterday or last month.

It is through struggle and experience that the working class will come to recognize its true leaders. Economic struggles of labor will go on, in spite of trade union "purges" and "loyalty screenings." The struggle of the Negro people did not end with the legal murder of the Martinsville Seven and Willie McGee nor with the incarceration of Benjamin Davis.

Certainly, the struggle for peace can not be stopped by a Court decision. The slogans for peace action will rally increasing millions of Americans—Smith Act or no Smith Act.

We Communists are going to fight for our constitutional and inalienable rights to participate openly in these growing struggles of our people.

The forms of struggle may change in accordance with the new and more difficult conditions. But as Marxists we know that struggle will go on. And we know, too, that struggle will decide everything. Our Party was born in struggle, steeled and educated in struggle. The Communist ranks grow in struggle and it is in struggle that we recruit our leadership and the ranks of the best men and women of the working class, the Negro people, and all sections of the population.

We who leave you for a while, and much against our will, are not going to prison for a "lost cause." On the contrary, our cause is invincible. It is invincible because the working class is the rising, the new, ruling class, and because its vanguard has wise and steadfast and indefatigable leaders in every land. Our cause is invincible because the peoples of the world and of the U. S. A. not only want peace now—but for the first time in history have it in their power to check and defeat the forces driving the world toward atomic destruction.

Heavy responsibilities now fall upon your shoulders, comrades. Guard our Party well—its leadership and members, its unity, its integrity, its principles. Champion with intense loyalty and courage the immediate and fundamental needs and interests of our people—the working class, the Negro people, the mighty and growing forces for peace.

Carry on in the great progressive and fighting traditions of Jefferson and Madison, Lincoln and Douglass, of Sylvis and Debs.

Rally the people for peace! Work tirelessly and boldly in united action with all peoples to repeal the fascist Smith and McCarran Acts—to restore the Bill of Rights to our country.

As We See It

An Atheist And A Christian Humanist Write Letters

By Milton Howard

TWO READERS HAVE SENT ME two very different letters this week.

One sent me an interesting photostat of an article published 50 years ago by Robert Ingersoll, the noted lecturer who made atheism his main topic. The enclosed article by Ingersoll comments on oaths and their meaning. It appears that there were bigots who argued that an American who has no religious beliefs cannot be trusted to tell the truth!

Ingersoll made mincemeat out of that argument, of course. He was even so bold as to refer to the fact that George Washington and all Americans had taken oaths to King George III, but later decided that King George had broken faith with the colonies and decided to establish an independent nation. Today, the political defenders of monopoly profit are violating their oaths to the Constitution every day.

THE OTHER LETTER was from what we would call a Christian Socialist. A good-hearted man who takes with the greatest seriousness the Christian doctrine of the "brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God." This writer compares the persecution of the Communists today with the savage persecutions launched by the Roman emperors and their Committees on Un-Roman



Activities against the early Christian martyrs. He speaks feelingly of the community of sentiments between the love which Christianity teaches for all human persons and the love which Communism teaches for humanity, for the oppressed, exploited who now, after long centuries, are on the threshold of a truly human life.

So here we have two friends, one sending atheist literature, the other Christian doctrine, but united in their love of liberty. Which is as it should be.

THERE IS A GREAT TRADITION of Christian humanism in our country just as there is a tradition of "the village atheist."

Marxian Socialism can work cooperatively and in brotherhood with both these trends where they are concerned with protecting liberty and advancing the cause of peace.

The doctrine of Christian humanism is a noble doctrine, which, though the historical materialist cannot accept its supernatural foundations, played a revolutionary-liberating role at a certain epoch of man's development. As against the brutalizing doctrines of decaying capitalism, with its contempt for man, its hatred of joy and life, Christian humanism where it is honestly advocated, clashes with the atombomb maniacs and their hideous immorality.

In the Socialist countries today, this Christian humanism has become an active collaborator in building the foundations of Socialism and in defending humanity from atomic slaughter.

Is there any reason why this same Christian humanism should shrink in our land from challenging the makers of atomic war?

Is there any reason why non-believers should not join with them in the brotherhood of peace?

The working class movement, which bases itself on Marxian Socialist science, nevertheless ought to find every way to offer the handclasp of brotherhood to all sincere Christian humanists who cherish the ethics of human comradeship and human love.

MARXISM IS NOT an anti-clerical doctrine or movement. Anti-clericalism as a basic tenet is found historically in the parties and thinking of bourgeois parties. Anti-clericalism is a doctrine which sees in religious doctrine the prime cause of mankind's backwardness, poverty, etc. But Marxism sees things in exactly the opposite manner. It sees in doctrines of supernaturalism only the reflection of distorted social conditions. Change in the social conditions will change man's thinking about himself and the universe. In the struggle for social change, man changes his ideas and himself. There should be philosophic debate, of course, between religious and non-religious men of good will. There should be the spreading of scientific knowledge and scientific view of the world.

But, these are secondary to the necessary brotherhood of all men of good will for the common salvation of mankind from atomic war. The immortal dream of a world of happiness and mutual love has in the past taken necessarily unworldly or utopian forms. The advent of Socialism begins to put this dream into practice as the new people combat the evil of the past.

Marxism and Christian humanism are allies in the defense of humanity today. Both Marxists and Christian humanists of all shades should understand that and act on it.

TRACK ACE

By STEVE MURDOCK

BERKELEY, Calif. IN THE dressing room after the American track and field championships recently we went over to Ollie Matson, the University of San Francisco's great Negro athlete, to say we were sorry he'd pulled a muscle in the finals of the 200-meter dash.

Matson was talking to another Negro, as tall as himself but more slender.

"Meet Andy Stanfield," said Matson.

The talk all through the dressing room was about trips to Europe, but neither Matson nor Stanfield would be going to Europe—and for the same reason, that curse of all track men, "pulled" muscles.

In the press box at Edwards Field, a few hundred yards away, the sportswriters were pounding out copy about Jim Golliday, the powerful young sprinter from Northwestern University who surprised everyone by winning the national 100 sprint crown in the record-equalling time of 10.3. He's running in Switzerland and Italy this summer.

Stanfield, but for his muscle, might have been the hero of the meet. Only a few weeks before sportswriters across the nation had been comparing him to Jesse Owens. Now he was standing in the wings.

"How's the leg," we asked. "Cramped," he said, shaking his head to indicate he just didn't have it when the 100 meter field had "gathered" for the final burst to the tape at about the 70 meter mark a few hours earlier.

Bob Work of the Los Angeles Athletic Club had been right up there with Golliday at that point and Stanfield had been about a yard back. Fans in the stands who knew Stanfield as the heir apparent to the "world's fastest human" title when it was vacated by Mel Patton watched eagerly, expecting the tall New Jersey athlete to forge ahead.

You could see Stanfield try and put on the pressure, but the leg just would not respond. Golliday won by a clean cut yard with Work second, Raphael Fortun of Cuba third, Jim Ford of Drake fourth and Stanfield fifth.

We asked Stanfield whether it was the same leg he hurt in the ICAAAA championships in 1950, an injury that kept him out of the national championships that year.

"No," he said ruefully, "it's the other one."

The great sprinter, hurdler and jumper who had just completed his last season for Seton Hall College, disclosed, however, he turned in one of his greatest performances after he first injured his leg this year.

"I first hurt it at the Coliseum Relays in Los Angeles (May 18)," he ex-

plained, adding however that it hadn't seemed serious. He won the 100 yard dash in 9.6 that night, leaped 24 feet 8½ inches for second place in the broad-jump, and ran the 220 yard low hurdles in 22.9.

The following Saturday, May 26, Stanfield ran the 220 yards dash around one full turn at Franklin Field in Philadelphia in 20.6 seconds. It was the fastest any human being has ever run the furlong around a full turn. That was in the ICAAAA championships. Stanfield also won the 100 in 9.7 and spanned a tremendous 25 feet 9 inches in the broad jump, although the latter effort only won him second place.

The tremendous 220 effort must, however, have taken something out of the injured leg.

For the next week at the Compton Invitational at Los Angeles Stanfield couldn't finish the 100 yard dash. He pulled up lame, and the papers reported for the first time he had a "wrenched" muscle in his left thigh.

Up to that time it had been his hope to try and duplicate one of Jesse Owens' greatest feats, the winning of four championships in the National Collegiate Athletic Association meet, top collegiate track championship. No other athlete has ever won four titles.

There was an intervening week of rest between the Compton meet and the NCAA championship in Seattle, and there was some hope in track circles that the leg might respond.

But it didn't. He tried only the 100 yard dash. He won his qualifying heat in 9.8, but scratched from the final when his leg started acting up. He saved what he had left for the AAU meet at Berkeley in the hope he would get a trip to Europe, but it didn't prove to be enough.

Thus ended the college career of a man who two years ago loomed as the nation's outstanding sprinter.

As a sophomore at Seton Hall in 1949 he ran second to the great Patton in both the 100 and 220 at the NCAA meet in Los Angeles. Then, when Patton chose not to run in the National AAU meet at Fresno, Stanfield took both sprint titles and went on to run brilliantly in Europe that summer.

It looked like he would be a major figure on the 1950 track scene, and he was until he pulled a muscle in his right leg at the ICAAAA meet.

Then came this season, and an excellent record until his left leg acted up.

But Stanfield isn't giving up.

"I plan to run next year," he said. After all, it's an Olympic year. He's hoping the legs hold out.

After that he's going into teaching. "And not coaching," he added.



Stanfield (right) as he won 100-yard dash in IC-4A meet at Philadelphia in 9.7 seconds. He also won the 220 and was second in the broadjump.

high prices and hominy grits

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

THE big Safeway super-market at 135 St. and Fifth Ave. is always crowded. Since it's the first and only super-market in the heart of Harlem, it's a good place to ask people about living costs.

You don't have to "interview" anyone either. Just stand around and you'll hear the grievances of Negro housewives.

"I have to pinch here, have meat only on the weekends, save on this and that," one shopper told her companion as they stood in line.

"We don't like grits so much, but we had to start eating them again," the other woman said. "And they ain't so cheap either. They do fill you up though!"

Mrs. Amy Cowan, 2208 Fifth Ave., a cleaning woman in a downtown building had her 10-year-old daughter Nancy with her. She was eager to talk about how "tight things are getting."

"My husband has been out of a job for nearly six weeks now. We have three children besides Nancy here. . . Things don't look very good up the road," she said. "We haven't had to go hungry yet. But I don't know what'll

happen in a few months if things go any higher."

Another sign of climbing prices is the "15 cent" hot dogs at Chock-Full-O-Nuts, Teddy's Shanty, and several other 125 St. lunch and snack stations. Many people take lunch at these places. Slowly but surely lunches are easing up nickel by nickel.

"I had to pay 35 cents for a head of lettuce," a youthful woman shopper complained as she left a vegetable stand at 136 St. and Eighth Ave. "They'll be selling plain grass and weeds next," she said.

What's the answer to these mass grievances in not only the Negro, but other communities? The people are angry enough to take some drastic action.

William Stanley of the Manhattan Tenants and Consumer Councils said, "We'll have to start boycotts, picketlines, and many other kinds of direct action to beat back the cost of living."

"Bread and butter questions are the bed rocks on which all other issues rest. Politics, civil rights, peace and everything else is influenced by the mood of the people as they live from day to day. The days of mass hunger are coming fast. To understand and act on this issue is a key to moving millions of Negro and white workers to action against their enemies."

Who's Threatening Whom?

The facts and figures of world war plans.

By JOHN COLLAN

LONDON.

THE Western Powers will not permit the Atlantic Pact and American bases to be discussed by the Foreign Ministers. It's only defensive, they say, and couldn't possibly be a cause for world tension. And Ernest Davies, British representative at the Paris meeting, cries out in injured tones that he cannot understand why the Soviet Union is so worried about it.

On map No. 1 we have listed the ten West European countries allied with America and Canada in the North Atlantic Pact.

They are Iceland, Norway, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Portugal and Italy.

In all of them, with the consent of each Government concerned, America has established innumerable air bases, with bombers capable of carrying atom bombs. There are 19 such bases in Britain.

ARMING TO THE TEETH

All these countries are arming to the teeth. America is supplying them with additional arms. Their expanding armies are under the supreme command of the American, General Eisenhower.

To these must be added Greenland, where the Americans have established a base.

West Germany is the main U. S. base in Europe, with six American divisions and large-scale war preparations, including the creation of a new German army under Hitler's ex-generals. Austria is another Yankee base.

Again, these must be added the countries which General Bradley, American Chief-of-Staff, insists ought to be brought into the Atlantic Pact—Spain, Turkey and Greece.

In all of them the Yanks have military missions and bases. They are supplying them with arms for the war being prepared on the Soviet Union.

AMERICAN AIR AND NAVAL BASES

Then comes Yugoslavia being quietly brought into the aggressive network. General Popovich, Tito's Chief-of-Staff, is in Washington and discussing details.

Finally, there are the American air and naval bases (for the American Mediterranean Fleet) in North Africa, Crete and Cyprus, "lent" to America by France, Great Britain and Greece. Saudi Arabia completes the chain.

These are the facts.

From the extreme north to the south, America, with the active collaboration of the so-called North Atlantic Powers, has ringed round every Russian frontier with bases for attack.

As to the purpose of the American bases in Europe and North Africa there is not the slightest effort at concealment. They are for bombing the main cities of the Soviet Union in an aggressive war.

ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESSFUL ASSAULT

At the Senate inquiry on the dismissal of General MacArthur the bases came under discussion.

Senator Bridges asked whether air bases in Europe, especially in England and Spain, as well as in North Africa, were essential to a successful assault on Soviet targets.

General Vandenberg replied that they were desirable but not essential.

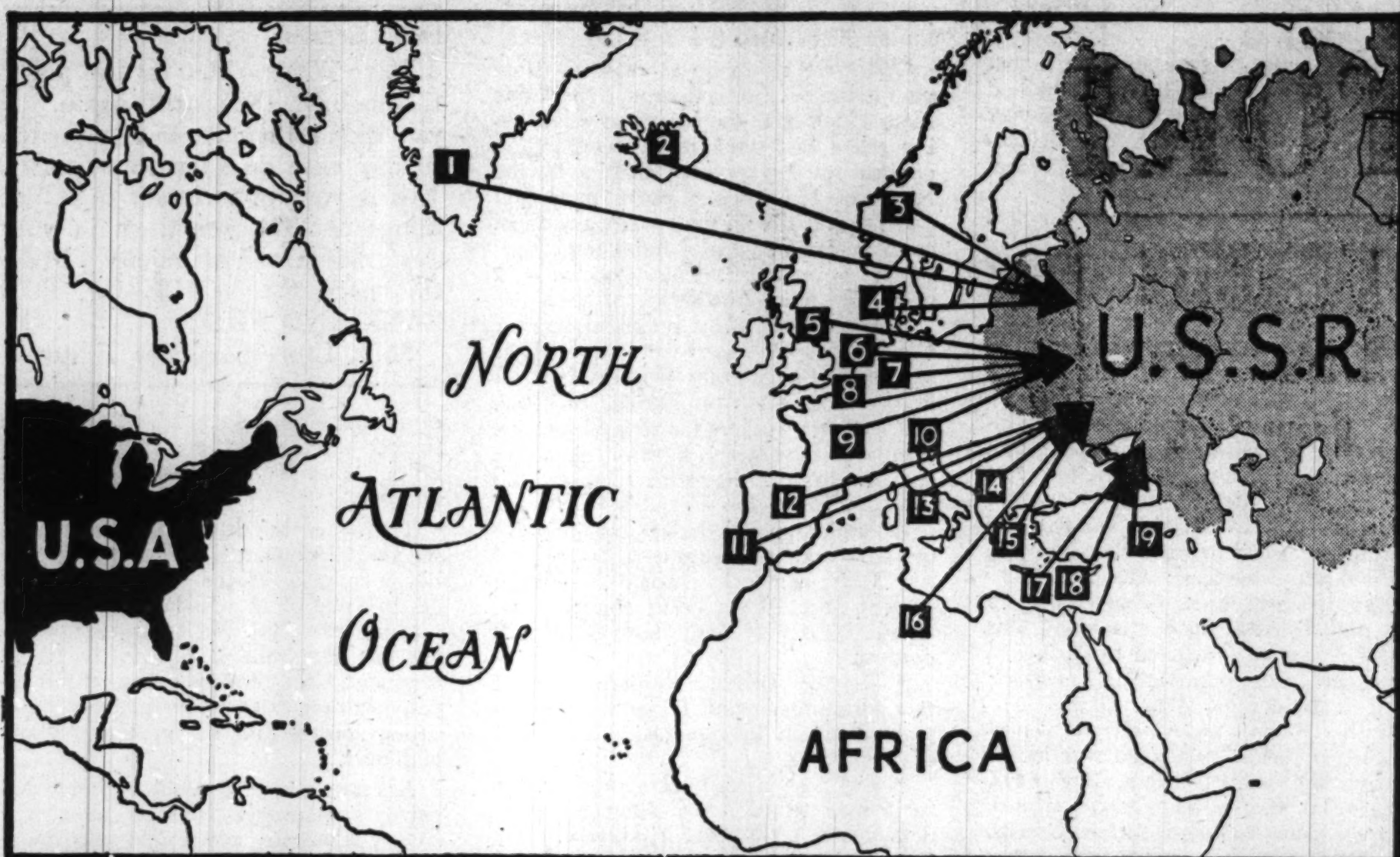
General Vandenberg is the U. S. Chief of Air Staff. His "not essential" talk is rubbish.

Without these bases in Europe, America would face great difficulties in attacking the Soviet Union with planes based on America.

The big point is that he admits that the purpose of the bases is "assault on Russia."

In the House of Commons on June 27 Mr. Churchill disclosed that the Government had already in 1948 agreed on the establishment of American bases in Britain and that their purpose was to bomb the Soviets. He said:

"Two years ago the Government agreed that the Americans should es-



ANTI-SOVIET FORCES

America	3,000,000
Canada	60,000
Norway	45,000
Denmark	20,000
United Kingdom	800,000
Holland	50,000
Belgium	80,000
France	1,000,000
Spain	350,000
Portugal	50,000
Italy	150,000
Yugoslavia	500,000
Greece	180,000
Turkey	500,000
Total	6,785,000

establish bombing bases in East Anglia from which they could use the atom bomb on Russian cities and key points."

Clear enough — and the bases have now reached an advanced state of preparation.

USSR WANTS BASES DISCUSSED

On May 17, the Manchester Guardian argued that Turkey should be included in the Atlantic Pact. Among the arguments was this:

"Turkey shares a frontier with Russia, touching her close to a most sensitive spot, the Trans-Caucasian oil-field. From air bases in Turkey the oil field could be immobilized swiftly, and those bases would also be 1,000 miles nearer many of Russia's main industrial centres than any in Western Europe."

That is why the Russians want the Atlantic Pact and American bases in

Europe discussed. The threat is open and unconcealed.

The preparations to make it effective are being rushed ahead. The table on this page shows the size of the armed forces of the Atlantic Pact Powers and the other Powers that are being brought into the anti-Soviet alliance.

Suppose the Soviet Union were organizing such an aggressive alliance, complete with troops and Soviet bases against America.

Look at Map 2.

The Soviet Union would have to bring into an official alliance:

Greenland, Iceland, the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Portugal, Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, the West Indies, Haiti, Santo Domingo and Puerto Rico, Mexico, the Central American Republics, Colombia, Venezuela and Hawaii.

All these countries would have to agree to Soviet bases on their soil, with Soviet bombers. Their armies would have to be placed under a supreme Soviet commander.

The Soviet Union would have to be supplying them with arms.

But, of course, nothing like this is taking place or being suggested in any way.

FOR A FIVE POWER PACT OF PEACE

No Soviet statesman or general threatens war against America, Britain, France or any other power.

There is no question of the Soviet Union suggesting any such anti-American pact, or demanding bases in these countries, or placing their armed forces under Soviet command — because the

Soviet Union wants peace not war.

But if it had happened, America would be protesting that she was threatened. She would demand that this alliance be discussed as creating world tension and a menace to world peace. And she would be right.

The whole idea is a fantasy. But it is happening in Europe, the Atlantic Pact and the American bases surrounding the Soviet Union is a menacing reality, the threat to world peace.

That's why the Soviet Union demands this issue be discussed. That is why she wants negotiations for a Five-Power Peace Pact to replace this war alliance. And she is correct.

COMPARE TWO MAPS

Compare the two maps. On the right the actual threat to the Soviet Union by the nations organized in the North Atlantic Pact and the American bloc.

They are: 1—Greenland; 2—Iceland; 3—Norway; 4—Denmark; 5—Britain; 6—Holland; 7—West Germany; 8—Belgium and Luxembourg; 9—France; 10—Austria; 11—Portugal; 12—Spain; 13—Italy; 14—Yugoslavia; 15—Greece; 16—North Africa; 17—Crete; 18—Cyprus; 19—Turkey.

To threaten the United States in the same way the Soviet Union would have to have bases all round America as in the map below.

1—Canada; 2—Newfoundland; 3—Greenland; 4—Iceland; 5—Britain; 6—France; 7—Spain; 8—Portugal; 9—West Indies, Haiti and Santo Domingo; 10—Cuba; 11—Venezuela; 12—Colombia; 13—Central American Republics; 14—Mexico; 15—Hawaii.

Workers' Letters from the Shops

This Union Agent - Wants a Language Bar NEW YORK.

Editor, The Worker:

Just recently Brother Ramsay, agent of the New York Branch, pushed through an action that would hereafter "bar Puerto Rican" seamen from becoming members of the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Wipers." Ramsay used the excuse that they didn't speak English good enough for him.

Not being satisfied in having complete authority to expell the militant fighters in the MFOW, they are now conducting a purge in our union, based on the color of your eyes, the wave of your hair, or the amount of freckles on your face.

If the argument is raised by one official that he is against one minority group because 'they don't learn English' fast enough, why then couldn't another prejudiced official say he wanted the Hawaiians purged because they like poi, or the Latin Americans, etc., etc.

Once it starts, there is no ending to likes and dislikes. Soon, maybe, if this line of reasoning is carried to its logical conclusion, our membership may be based on Blue Eyes, Blond Hair.

Brother Ramsay wasn't shouting "oust the Puerto Ricans" when he was in jail and fighting for his freedom. It was OK then for thousands of people, whites, Negroes, Chinese, Puerto Ricans, Greeks, Irish, Poles, etc., etc., to sign their names to petitions, picket the court house and visit the Governor to demand Ramsay's freedom. Yes, to collect untold hundreds of dollars to aid in the defense. And its worth mentioning that firemen of all nationalities in our union donated to a fund to aid Ramsay when he got out of jail. Such money helped Ramsay finance a tailor shop, become part owner of a gin mill in San Francisco, and a part owner of a shirt factory in the East. Need we say more in this matter?

-From the Black Gang News, organ, Rank and File, Marine Firemen and Oilers.

Getting Tougher for Youth to Get Start

BROOKLYN N. Y.

Editor, The Worker:

I have read with interest the letter of "Alice L." in the July 8 issue of The Worker regarding the hardships of young workers. I am 22 years of age, having left art school a few years ago and met with similar experiences, although nothing as bad as related by Alice L.

Briefly, I finally landed a job with a small agency that, because of my inexperience, paid me \$10 per week and they were quite considerate, allowing me 15 or 20 minutes to eat my lunch. My "training" consisted of pure messenger work, which went down in their books as "art work." I got a little tired of this and asked for a raise, but since they didn't think my work was worth more, I quit.

After another lapse of a few months and with someone's good word I got another "trainee" job with a silk screen house, where I was paid 80 cents an hour and the bosses seemed to be ducking Labor Department inspectors.

Fortunately for the bosses there were always a few out of the place with colds or on errands. There one was expected to work under the most primitive conditions with cold winter drafts on one's neck from holes stuffed with cardboard of what were once ventilators, extremely poor lighting and almost no heating and on rare occasions toilet paper was even provided! Any requests for improvement of conditions were met with talks of poverty, yet expensive furniture for the bosses' private den made its appearance. Here again I was required to do messenger work, actually on occasions being transformed into a beast of burden carting boxes of shirts. On top of this, no holidays were observed and one was expected to work overtime 6 days a week.

The breaking point came for me when several Negro fellows were hounded out of their jobs here by white supremacist bosses and a few white workers who hoped to get in solid with the bosses. After the Negroes finally protested and left, we were told to take on their duties with not even so much as a mention of the word raise as some may have anticipated. But with the removal of the most class conscious workers, I just

HOW DODGE CO. SQUEEZES ITS WORKERS OUT OF JOBS

DETROIT

Editor, The Worker:

"Why can't you do more work—state your reason?" This is the question Dodge Main Plant trim shop workers were being asked last week as the corporation opened up its speedup drive. In the hands of the foremen were pads and pencils, and the answers were put down opposite the name and number of each worker approached. This takes us back to the old union-busting days.

This week the drive began in earnest. Company spokesmen were quoted as saying that the 1,500 workers laid off in the Trim Shop on Friday, June 29, still left 900 workers too many based on company time-study figures. And we are out to get time-study figures, the company boasted.

Operations which reflect the intensity of the speedup drive are—

- Rear window chrome moldings: present rate, 10 per hour; company demands 25; a percentage increase of 150 percent.

- Ziz-zag spring cushion: present rate for 2-man team, 5 per hour; company demands 9; a percentage increase of 80 percent.

- Ziz-zag spring backs: present rate for 2-man team, 5 per hour; company demands 8; a 60 percent increase.

- Carpet job: present rate per 2-man team, 7; company demands 9; about 30 percent increase.

- Retainers: present rate per 2-man team, 12; company demands 20; an increase of 66 percent.

- Wind lace: 6 per hour at present; company demands 8½; nearly 40 percent increase.

- Cowl lace: present 11; company demands 15; nearly 50 percent increase.

- Rear back cushion: doing 6, want 7, or 15 percent increase.

- Sewing rear back: doing 6½, want 9½, or 50 percent increase.

- Door molding: doing 8, want 11, nearly 50 percent increase.

- Seat adjuster brackets: doing 33, want 40.

Hanging paper silencers: were doing 18, company demanded 27. On threat

Below is a reprint from the Spotlight, shop paper issued by the Communist Party of Los Angeles for auto workers.

THERE were no cheers in Los Angeles auto plants with the recent announcement of a 7 cent raise. With the threat of a layoff hanging over the heads of about 600 workers, they were more concerned with where they were going to get another job than anything else.

At Chrysler a 30 percent cut in production has already resulted in over 300 auto workers losing their jobs. A 20 percent cut in production at Linc-Merc and the farming out of its cushion work will mean that about 200 guys will lose their jobs. GM Southgate will be down for a week of inventory.

Actually workers are quitting faster than replacements can be hired, not waiting around to be laid off. All departments are undermanned; absenteeism has hit a new high with guys out looking around for another job; relief and utility and repair men are working

packed up and left too! But what with the draft and my employment record, not a boss wants to hire me. (There is much discontent amongst draft age youths being rejected today by prospective bosses because of this fact.) Along with Alice, I think it is vitally important for unions, especially progressive unions, wherever and whenever organizing or when job openings appear, that they not neglect youths (who are meeting up with all manner of frustrations today). It seems to me that not only for today but for the future this is our most important population segment, in particular the Negro, Puerto Rican and Mexican-American youth. The latter group, I think, sometimes is overlooked by progressives.

At the moment I feel with Alice there is some antagonism and lack of understanding or even sympathy (brought on by the labor misleaders) for trade unions which in some cases make it difficult to secure a job and even to be admitted into the organization. A YOUTH

Dear Reader:

Have YOU written for this page? If you have then write again. If you didn't then its time you did. In any case do so without delay. This is your opportunity to tell of things as YOU see them in your shop, union or community. Make this page the VOICE OF THE RANK AND FILE!

Shop Correspondence Editor.

of firings, group gave 22. There were further threats and group finally gave 25 per hour. This is close to 40 percent increase.

There are hundreds more operations where the company is demanding similar increases. If the company is successful, 900 of us will be squeezed out into the street just like tooth paste coming out of a tube, and then, based on the new rates of production, the company will cut back under materials allocations orders and many more will be laid off.

Resistance to this profit-mad speedup drive is mounting, because most trim shop workers are aware that once those rates are forced up, those jobs are gone forever, and if we must be out on the street it better be out fighting.

I'm sorry to have to report that some of the committeemen and stewards are caving in under company pressure and are urging that we give in on certain operations. There is also a general feeling that our international union will not put up any fight at the job level, however, it may go to Washington and argue the hardships imposed on us by materials restrictions.

Reports here indicate that 200,000 auto workers will be laid off by September. If the Dodge Trim Shop is a real indication of what will take place generally, that figure is not exaggerated.

Sincerely yours,

DETROIT AUTO WORKER

\$2 an Hour Doesn't Look So Big Now

NEW YORK.

Dear Editor:

Things sure have changed in our shop, and I guess I've changed a lot, too. For 10 years I've worked in the tool room and I make a pretty good living. The others do, too.

Most of them drive cars, they own their own homes and they have television sets and some even own their own summer cottages. I've had radical ideas ever since I was a youngster. But outside of one or two fellows who work with me, I never talked to the men in the shop much.

Frankly, I always figured they were kind of backward. Most of the time, they are only interested in baseball and things like that. I used to think that if I ever asked them how they are making out, they'd tell me to mind my own business.

Well, we won two wage increases last year covering the whole shop. And in the tool room we're getting as high as they pay anywhere for this kind of work.

A few weeks ago, we got the company to agree to another wage increase, but, of course, the Stabilization Board hasn't approved it yet. But the fellows in the tool room are hopping mad about it. They make good wages, but when you compare things with a year ago, we've got less money in the bank and it costs more to live.

I always thought that a worker making \$2 an hour is on easy street. But that's no money at all anymore. The fellows used to call me "Red" and not because I got red hair, either. Last year, when Medina convicted the 11 Communists, some of the fellows laughed at me and said, "We'll come to see you in jail soon."

Now they want to know why we are not getting our wage increase and they want to do something about it. I'm not "Red" to them any more but just a guy who didn't always believe that the boss will take care of you if you do your work.

TOOLMAKER

WOODEN NICKELS, SPEEDUP, LAYOFFS IN L. A. AUTO SHOPS



full time on operations. The cars are piling up in the repair hole or "hospital" short of parts and in need of repairs before they can be delivered to the dealers.

The \$15 million body shop being built at the Chrysler plant is still moving along. The company, which at first said it would be used for auto production, has permitted information to leak out that it has signed a war contract with Douglas Aircraft to produce huge metal fuselage parts. GM is openly courting the aircraft manufacturers for the same kind of work.

The workers are all aware that the bottom is dropping out of auto production. It's common knowledge that the dealers are all filled up, and are still selling 1950 products. The credit regulations make it virtually impossible for a working man to buy a new car. The auto companies are fighting for an extension of the credit regulations to 36 months, but they are also interested in another price increase for the cheaper cars they are building.

The companies are telling the workers that the layoffs are due to steel cutbacks and other material shortages — caused by the war production—when the truth is that the cars just aren't selling. This is proven by the fact that 3 million cars were produced in 1951 three weeks prior to the same production last year, and an estimated 4 million new and slightly used (one year or less) cars lie in show rooms and storage places. Overproduction, not shortages, is the reason for the layoffs.

Workers are beginning to see the real cause of their present plight. The present war program has caused all foreign exports to China, the Soviet Union and the new Democratic States of Europe to be shut off, and the home market can't consume the present production at present prices.

High taxes, the wage freeze, and a rapidly expanding cost of living due to the war program of big business carried out by the Truman administration in Washington has made car buying out of the question for working people.

So what happens? Ford, Chrysler and GM turn to war production for even greater profits, while auto workers run short of cash and face unemployment.

What to do about it? Well, United Auto Workers-Local 600, the 65,000-man Ford River Rouge local, has worked out a minimum program they're out to fight for and put over. It's a program that a majority of the workers in the local support. Here it is:

1. Immediate removal of all credit and metal restrictions which cause layoffs.

2. Ten percent cutback in production standards to reduce speedup. The union to negotiate production standards.

3. Immediate lowering of pension age with voluntary retirement.

4. Fight for a 30-hour week with 40-hour pay.

5. Elimination of discriminations against Negro workers in hiring and upgrading.

6. Increasing workers' purchasing power through a wage increase, reduction in taxes, a rollback of prices to pre-Korean war level, with strict price control.

7. An immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of all foreign troops (U. S. and Chinese) from Korea, and continuous meetings of the Big Five (U. S., Britain, USSR, France, and the People's Republic of China) to settle all questions through peaceful means.

It seems to us that this is the kind of a program that auto workers have to start considering seriously, and begin to fight for.

In Memory of Harry Alan Potamkin

On the 18th Anniversary of the Death of a Distinguished Marxist Film Critic

By DAVID PLATT

Harry Alan Potamkin, the brilliant Marxist film critic and poet died 18 years ago on July 19, 1933 at the age of 33. Though he died young (of a gastric ulcer), Potamkin had already achieved a leading place among the best movie critics of his time. His work was known in England, France and the Soviet Union, as well as here, where he was also noted for his poetry and literary criticism. Potamkin was born in Philadelphia on April 10, 1900. He studied at the University of Pennsylvania and later at New York University where he specialized in literary subjects and the social sciences. Afterwards he spent several years directing the Children's Play Village, a Philadelphia enterprise in educative play.

While still at college, he began his literary career in the leftwing Liberator, with an attack in verse against Woodrow Wilson. In the years that followed he published here and abroad a great deal of verse, stories and criticism of theatre, movies, books. He was for a number of years New York correspondent for the British film monthly Close Up. For a time he also published and edited the literary monthly Guardian.

Potamkin entered the progressive labor movement as an active fighter in 1927. He was one of the founder of the John Reed Club and held various posts in it. In the last six years of his life he contributed frequently to the New Masses, Daily Worker and Labor Defender.

Potamkin was particularly interested in working class children and wrote much verse and prose for New Pioneer magazine as well as songs, plays and operettas for the pioneer groups. He also co-authored a book for children called Our Lenin, issued by International Publishers.

An intelligent, witty and profound critic, Potamkin was among the first in our country to recognize the world-wide importance of Soviet films. He considered his first contact with Soviet films a turning point in his life and dedicated his talents and energies to interpreting it. His analyses of Soviet films were filled with the deep feeling and understanding of his Communist convictions.

Shortly after his death, a collection of Potamkin's film writings was published in a pamphlet, The Eyes of the Movie, issued by International Publishers. This pamphlet has been an invaluable guide to film critics for years. Potamkin was the first American to apply Marxism to the analysis of films on labor, the Negro, the Jew and other minorities and nationalities, imperialist war, the Soviet Union, etc.

He wrote: "The movie was born in the laboratory and reared in the counting-house. It is a benevolent monster of four I's: Inventor, Investor, Impressario, Im-

perialist. The second and fourth eyes are the guiding ones. They pilot the course of the moving picture. The course is so piloted that it is favorable to the equilibrium of the ruling class, and unfavorable to the working class. This is truer in the realm of the film than in the other arts, for the film more than the other arts is the art, of the people."

The Movies And Labor

Discussing labor films, Potamkin said: "In 1914, an independent producer might possibly risk a film sympathizing with the plight of labor. In that year Upton Sinclair's novel, The Jungle, was made into a movie. The company that produced it was permitted to go bankrupt. We must not forget also that The Jungle has been persistently read down by the middle-class as a tract for pure food, and the middle-class has an interest in that. In the very same year, Jesse Lasky, always a leader in the reactionary film, produced The Only Son, a film vindicating the strikebreaker and condemning the labor-agitator. . . . But today, the theme of capital-and-labor is carefully avoided. The laborer is either a clown or a romantic swashbuckler who gets the girl—'should a riveter fall in love with an heiress?'—another gay racketeer hero. In this way labor is cajoled and flattered and diverted from the fact at hand, the fact of struggle. . . ."

Hollywood And the Negro

Potamkin was the first film critic to deal with Hollywood and the Negro. He wrote: "The Negro gets special jimcrow treatment. He is not new to the American film. Long ago Bert Williams appeared in the movie. Before the war Sigmund Lubin produced all-Negro farces in Philadelphia. They portrayed the Negroes as indolent idiots. It was the film of the Jeffries-Johnson fight, in which the Negro pugilist won, that thrust the Negro out of the movie. The battle took place on July 4, 1910, and was the climax to the bitter racial sentiment that followed upon the panic of 1907. The southern bosses had seized the opportunity and intensified the breach in the working class as a way of deflecting the class-attack: a typical strategy. There was the Atlanta railwaymen's race war. In the popular theater, announcement had to be made, on the showing of Uncle Tom's Cabin, that 'a completely white cast' was playing the Negro roles. It is only very recently that this perennial has been filmed with Negroes, and then in a genial manner, hardly indicating the white masters of today.

"There have been films with so-called Negro themes. Years ago there was Edward Sheldon's play, The N—r, filmed as The Governor. Pretending to charitable sentiments toward the Negro, it was actually an attack



HARRY ALAN POTAMKIN: Born April 19, 1900 — Died July 19, 1933.

on miscegenation, inter-marriage. America's greatest director, David Wark Griffith, son of a Confederate officer, gave us The Birth of a Nation, from the Rev. Thomas Dixon's The Clansman, which has served, in book and film, as the bible of the Ku Klux Klan! The rise of the 20th century Klan was inspired by the revival of the picture. And today, when race feeling is so acute in the South, the film is again revived to circulate in provincial towns, as well as cities.

"The Negro is treated in the film as an amusement: a clown who sings all the time, dances, shoots crap and men, is dis-



solute, wields a razor, etc. He is the butt. Even films with children, like the Hal Roach Our Gang comedies, make the Negro child, 'Farina,' the receiver of the blows. This has a double insidiousness: it abuses the Negro, and it falsifies childhood relationships. If white children accept a Negro child in their play—as Our Gang accepts 'Farina'—then the Negro is accepted on equal terms or not at all. Children are not naturally race bigoted. Such sentiment is instilled by adults who are themselves within the influence of a class society. . . ."

Films on Imperialist War

On the subject of imperialist war films, Potamkin wrote: "The film has served the war from its infancy. The American movie had its start in the Spanish-American War. Romania used pictures of her troops in the Balkan war to stir enthusiasm for the World War. And Japan

did the same with pictures of the Russo-Japanese War. In 1915, when we were ostensibly neutral, films like The Treason of Anatole were produced, sympathizing with French and German soldiery, but making of war a wistful attraction. That year England perpetrated films with a dual purpose: to stimulate enlistment and to encourage Anglophile sentiment in America. . . ."

"An uninterrupted propaganda turned America about face, seemingly overnight. Actually, this propaganda had been increasingly at work, ascending toward a climax, and America had turned quarter-about, half-about, until full-about, facing the Entente 'squarely.' The need was to create and sustain a war-temper, to eliminate all doubts, and to extract devotion, moral and material.

"The impressionable directors set to. The Ince producers of Civilization emitted Vive La France. Slogan films were plentiful: Over There, To Hell With the Kaiser, For France, Lest We Forget. . . . The vestiges of admiration for Germany were eliminated by films like The Kaiser, Beast of Berlin. The Prussian Cur, The Hun Within. . . . Chaplin ridiculed the Kaiser in Shoulder Arms. . . . An insidious propaganda among children was instituted and developed. The 'non-military' Boy Scouts had films made especially for them: Pershing's Crusaders, The Star Spangled Banner, The War Waif, Your Flag and My Flag. . . . All branches of the service were gilded: The Hero of Submarine D-2. . . . Movie stars spoke and carried on for the Red Cross and the Liberty Loan and enlistment. . . . Douglas Fairbanks jumped from a roof for \$100 for the Red Cross and Chaplin sold autographed halves of his hat. The movie actors joined the California Coast Artillery, others organized the Home Guards. Lasky received a title for his work in many divisions. . . . The popular star, Robert Warwick, now a captain, was quoted in the fan-press upon war's ennobling qualities. . . ."

Potamkin on Soviet Films

Potamkin's articles about Soviet films are among the finest ever printed: "Only one society

dares to issue films exposing imperialism. That society is the land of the Soviets. A Shanghai Document, China Express, Storm Over Asia, Love in the Caucasus, Salt of Swanetia, and other films, depict the suppression of autonomy, the aggression in the Orient, the contrasts in life between colonial or semi-colonial and the imperialist, between poor colonial and rich. Similarly, the Soviet films are the only ones which expose the imperialistic motive of war.

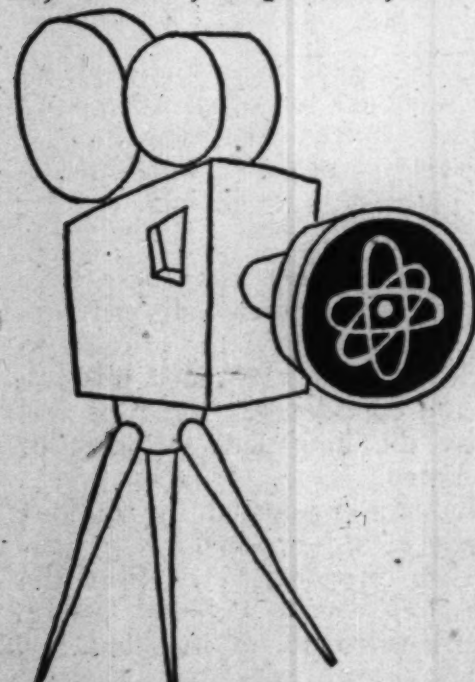
"The land of this cinema is the present target of the imperialists. . . . Since the war, suggestive films have been issued in which the attempt is made to influence the mind of the audience against Soviet Russia. . . . The Fox Co. of America, which has recently gone thumbs down on all news-reel 'clips' showing unemployment lines and all that might even remotely be construed as 'Bolshevist' propaganda, has recently issued a film called The Spy, which hallows the Grand Duke and invites the assassination of the Soviet official. . . . The immediate motivation behind the picture is explained by the identities of the members of the Fox directorial board. They include: the president of the Utilities, Power & Light Corp.; chairman of the governing committee of the Chase National Bank; the son-in-law of



Andy Mellon, who is, at the same time, a director of the U. S. P. Railroad; Coney Vanderbilt; the prexy of the Central Trust Co. of Illinois; other bankers, industrialists, etc. The interlocking of control means a unity of purpose, and the imminent purpose is war—against the Soviet Union."

Build the Left Movie

Answering the thunder on the right, Potamkin wrote: "We on the left must build both defense and offense to their reaction. The answer lies with the audience of the movie, which D. W. Griffith called 'the laboring man's university.' The movie magnates are looking for a new audience. They cannot see that the new audience is the old audience with a new mind, a mind in advance of the reviewers and the producers. The audience can be directed to see the fraudulence of reactionary films.



JULY 22, 1951

Come and Get It!

Cooked meals to take home...

By GINA HARRISON

PRAGUE.

A THREE-COURSE DINNER in 20 minutes? Pressure-cookers and canned foods are not the only answer to this problem as I was happy to discover when I went to see the first of a special kind of cook-shop now being opened all over Prague.

"Cold Buffet"—the name of the new municipal organization specializing in ready-cooked meals to take home—struck me, however, as not too good a description of a place where you can get everything from steamed vegetables to piping hot schnitzels and plum dumplings, in addition to the expert and luscious spread of salads, hors d'oeuvres and pickled fish in which Cold Buffet specializes. The first shop opened in Prague's working class stronghold of Zizkov has, in two months, won for itself a popularity that is rapidly increasing.

There are two ideas behind the scheme. First, to save fuel and second to make things easier for women who go out to work. Rush hours are between three and five in the afternoon when factory workers call to pick up their dinners.

PRICES ARE LOW

They are not yet delivering the cooked food, but you can ring your order through from home or the factory and it will be ready when you call for it after work. Twenty-eight full-time workers, including trained chefs, are needed to cope with the demand. You fetch the meals either in your own dishes or in porcelain containers lent by the shop.

Prices are kept down to the minimum. Prepared foods cost only a fraction more than it would to cook them at home. Most of the food is not seasoned since it is assumed that every housewife, bachelor, or grass widower, will finish the dishes to taste on the stove at home. A popular complete meal—soup, pork, cabbage and knedliky—costs about 22 crowns (one dollar equals 50 crowns). Meat soup is five crowns, and vegetable or stock soup 2.5 crowns. A Vienna schnitzel costs 10 crowns, a portion of potatoes 3 crowns, and the beloved knedliky (white flour dumplings) a crown each.

NO PROFIT TAKEN

Mr. Joseph Strybl, formerly a waiter, is the shop manager. The previous owner, Mr. Stanislav Srba, still works there, and,

from what I could judge, seemed very content with the new management. Before, he had many worries, without as much extra money as he now makes, together with his wife who also works in the shop. He is typical of many former small shopkeepers who are finding a new content and security in municipal, or cooperative employment.

Joseph Strybl talked to me with humor and insight of the old days of "nothing to eat—and that badly cooked." His father, a building worker with seven children, had never been able to feed his family properly and had determinedly resolved to place all his children in jobs where they would have food. "That is how I became a waiter," said Joseph. All his brothers and sisters went into confectioneries, bakeries or housework.

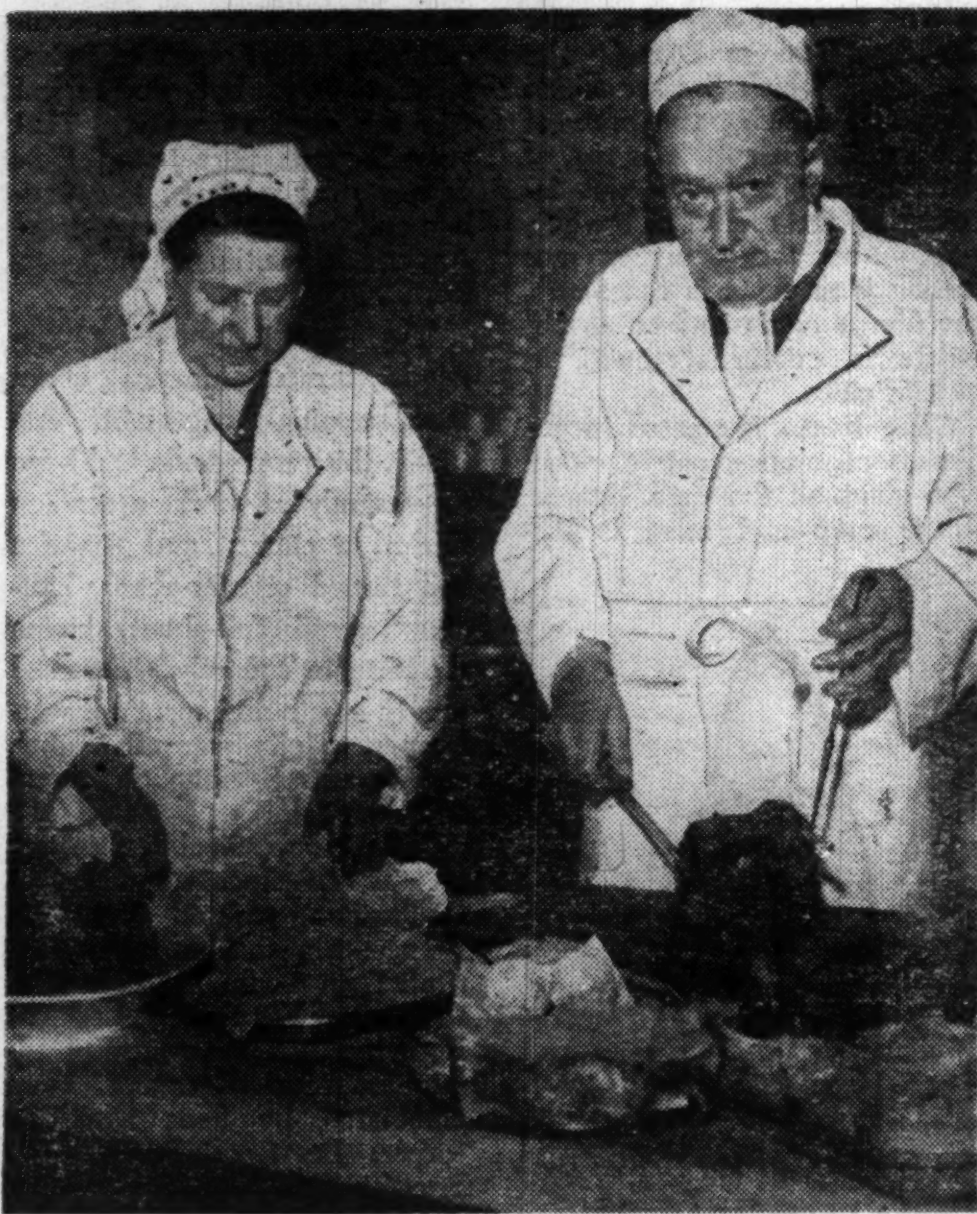
"Today things are so different that my own children no longer believe such stories," he grinned. "But one thing is sure—the workers of this country never ate so well as they are doing now. And I can assure you no profit is made out of their food."

woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION



From a sandwich to a banquet! The staff prepares eye-filling delicacies for the 5 o'clock rush of office and factory workers.



The chef makes sure the portions of goose are ample.



A Prague mother and her child enjoy the evening meal.

THE PEOPLE ACT FOR PEACE

(Continued from Magazine Page 1) prayer vigil for peace," reported a Boston delegate.

And so it went. These delegates showed no lack of boldness, ingenuity and a restless search for popular issues, slogans and forms of organization.

NEGRO, WHITE

But if there was anything really new here, it was the new level of the unity of Negro and white in the fight for peace. It was demonstrated in a thousand ways. But most of all, in the full acceptance of the fact that there can be no possible separation of the fight for peace from the day-to-day struggle against the oppression of the Negro people.

Because of the great breadth of this congress, many white delegates learned for the first time the bitter facts of the intensified war-borne drive against Negroes in America.

In the panel on work among women, for example, there was unfolded the story of the Negro widows and the orphans, the victims of legalized lynching. Bes-

sie Mitchell, sister of Collis English, one of the "Trenton Six," spoke. She was followed by Mrs. Velma Washington, wife of Paul Washington, who was granted a stay of execution in Louisiana on the eve of the peace congress.

Then came the deeply moving poem of Beulah Richardson, called "A Negro Woman Speaks to White Womanhood."

A South Dakota farm woman, unable to control her sobbing, rushed from the session room. "I never before realized," she told another delegate, "that people have to suffer in this way in our America."

The peace congress took a clear look at all the unfinished business of peace—German re-nazification, Iran, Indonesia, the need for a Five-Power Pact, the settlement of many so-called tensions, and particularly Korea.

And it dealt with the many by-products of Korea—the war economy, the war hysteria.

"Don't just condemn me," pleaded a California school teacher who made the confession that he had signed a "loyalty oath" in order to keep his job. "Help

me and hundreds like me so that we will no longer have to degrade ourselves in this way."

GREAT BEGINNING

A sharecropper from Louisiana told how big landowners are forcing the Negro off the land.

A Unitarian minister related the story of A-Bomb drills in the schools, of a teacher who informed her class that those sitting nearest the windows would be killed first, how she punished children with low grades by seating them near the windows.

A youth delegate told of the entrapment of college students, of the hysteria created on the campus and the threat of university authorities who can see to it that those who speak out for peace and civil rights are drafted into the army.

A Chicago housewife told of the fight that had been launched against high meat prices.

The trade unionists dealt in detail with the wage freeze, showing how this was simply a device for raising war profits and hammering down the living standards of the workers.

A Los Angeles mother told the shocking story of how a court had taken away her children because she tried to teach them the meaning of Negro-white unity and peace.

This congress took a hard look at the months and years to come, projected its plans for struggle and growth. In its organizational plans, it left plenty of elbow room for a broad range of political creeds, for flexible affiliation, for expansion.

It called for local, state and regional councils. It called for cooperation with parallel peace movements. Above all, it urged the finding of the "common denominator" of unity with all who are for peace.

This peace congress was, more than anything, a great beginning. Its perspectives were for victory in the crusade to halt World War III. Its mood was full of hope and confidence. Its spirit was buoyed by the immediate prospect of peace in Korea.

Paul Robeson expressed the outlook for struggle of this momentous gathering of peace crusaders "... from the cease-fire in Korea to genuine lasting peace and freedom for all mankind."